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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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8062 日八廿月八 WEDNESDAY, OCIOBER 2, 1918. 三拜禮 號二月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $15 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

### ALL THE ALLIED CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

### ALLIES SECURE COMPLETE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

London, September 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an official message says an armistice has been signed at Salonica.

Hostilities are suspended and Bulgaria has accepted all the conditions cabled on September 28.

[The conditions referred to were outlined in the British Reply to Bulgaria's request for an armistice, which made it quite clear to the Sofia Government that peace would necessarily involve a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Other necessary conditions were guarantees for the prevention of the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria, the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army or its employment against the Central Powers, and the evacuation of non-Bulgarian territory. It was also pointed out that Serbia and Greece must be fully consulted regarding all territorial questions involved.]

#### Allies Control Bulgaria.

London, September 30.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech at the Guildhall, announced that the Convention with Bulgaria gave the Allies complete control of Bulgarian railways, which meant control of Bulgaria. He said:—"A Convention has been signed by which hostilities between Bulgaria and the Allies ceased at noon on September 30"

#### Further Possibilities.

Amsterdam, September 30.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, writing before the Bulgarian capitulation, predicted that such an event would lead to the capitulation of Turkey, the reunion of the Entente and Rumania and finally the capitulation of Austria-Hungary.

#### What the Surrender Means.

London, September 30.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Bonar Law said the Bulgarian Convention meant that communication between Germany and the East in that direction had ceased, and Germany's dream of a German Middle Eastern Empire was gone forever.—(Cheers). He added that since July 16, British Empire forces had captured a thousand square miles of territory, 250 villages and over 120,000 German prisoners. The casualties of the British Empire forces during the past two years exceeded those of any Ally.

## THE BALKAN OPERATIONS.

### WHAT LED UP TO BULGARIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

London, October 1.

A French Eastern communique states:—The Allies continued to pursue the enemy rearguards towards Kicevo and advanced north of Ochrida. They reached the El Bassan Road, west of Lake Ochrida.

French cavalry entered Uskub.

The Serbians, supported by Franco Greeks, continued to advance on Kumanovo, Egripalanka and Djumais eastwards. The Anglo-Greek Divisions advanced in the direction of Pechevo and Petric.

#### A Fortnight's Operations Reviewed.

London, October 1.

A French Eastern communique, reviewing a fortnight's victorious operations, points out that an armistice was signed at Salonica at 11 p.m. on September 29. The offensive began on September 15 with only two French and one Serbian Division against the mountain barrier from Vetrenik to Sokol. Through this breach, which was gradually enlarged, the Serbian Armies, supported by Franco-Greek detachments, poured unceasingly, despite exceptional difficulties of ground and desperate resistance, towards the principal objectives in the region of Kavadai and Demirkapu, which were reached on the 22nd inst., cutting simultaneously the line of communications of the First Bulgarian Army operating on the Vardar and the Second Germano-Bulgarian Army north of Monastir, in which operation all the Allied forces rivalled each other in endurance, courage and self-sacrifice.

The Anglo-Greek Divisions, after a desperate struggle, carried on September 18 enemy positions at Dpiran, holding up here big enemy forces. From September 21 onwards, Italian, Greek and French troops of the Monastir Army participated in the operations. On September 22 a general pursuit began. It was carried out with the utmost ardour and splendid vigour. On the 23rd, the Serbians crossed the Vardar near Krivolak, on the 24th French cavalry entered Prilep, and on the 25th Ishtip was carried, likewise the Belashitza mountains. The English forced the road to Strumnitza, entering the town on the 26th, when the Serbians reached Kochana and Veles and the Franco Italians marched on Kicevo.

On the evening of September 26, the Bulgarians asked for an armistice and announced the dispatch of Plenipotentiaries. In the course of these operations, which the hasty despatch of German reinforcements was unable to hamper, the Allies captured a large number of prisoners and immense booty. The Allied aviators took a most active and most successful part in the fighting, informing the Staff, of the movements of the enemy to bombing and machine-gunning enemy troops and convoys, causing confusion and preventing the enemy escaping from our clutches.

## GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

### Chancellor and Foreign Minister Resign.

Amsterdam, September 30.

A message from Berlin says it is unofficially reported that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Count Hertling and Admiral von Hintze.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

### Important Progress by the British.

### NEW FRENCH ATTACK ON TWELVE KILOMETRE FRONT.

London, September 30.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing Monday morning, says:—The Belgians and our Second Army are splendidly progressing in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities. The Germans have received some reinforcements in the shape of two tired Divisions withdrawn from the Somme fighting on September 25. Consequently their resistance has stiffened somewhat, but is nowhere sufficiently formidable to arrest the general advance.

The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement and swiftly went through the town, despite street fighting. A large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the Hotel de Ville, but eventually all were killed or captured.

King Albert's troops are fighting with a vehemence born of their many tragic wrongs. The Germans opposite them are having a very bad time. One German Regiment, the 109th Infantry, which participated in the sacking of Dinant in the early days of the war, was identified, and the Belgians hailed with glee the chance of paying off some of the score.

An entire battery of 150 M.M. howitzers was captured in Houthulst Forest.

Commenting on the fighting on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front, Reuter's correspondent says although the enemy fought stubbornly, many of his men showed the same disposition that we are now everywhere finding to surrender on slight provocation.

#### Luxurious German Mansions.

London, September 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, describing the country in which the Americans are fighting in the Forest of Argonne, says the extraordinary darkness and density are complicated by the difficulties of the ground. The ravines are so abrupt that it is possible to step upon the tops of trees immediately beneath. The enemy has for years lived in mansions dug beneath the hillsides with porches of stone leading on the one hand to stone-lined trenches and on the other hand to a series of capacious chambers, papered, floored with mortised timber, furnished with suites of oak, walnut and mahogany pilfered from adjoining chateaux and luxuriously lighted with electricity. Hundreds of miles of wire are woven among the trees, looking like the work of some inconceivable spider. This wire is mostly hidden by weeds.

#### King George's Congratulations.

London, September 30.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has sent a message to the King of the Belgians saying:—"I heartily congratulate you on the victory by the combined action of your brave troops and my Second Army under your Supreme Command whereby the enemy has been expelled from positions in Belgian territory sacred to the memory of so many heroic lives."

#### Splendid British Progress.

London, September 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Despite the weather and strong resistance we made important progress on the St. Quent in the Cambrai battlefront. The First Division south of Bellenglise resumed the attack in the morning and gained high ground about Thoregny. They captured the village and the east end of Canal Tunnel at Le Tronquay, taking many prisoners. They were here joined by the Thirty-Second Division, who during the night carried tunnel defences on the eastern side and captured Le Tronquay.

Continuing the advance to-day, the Thirty-Second Division progressed on high ground north-east of Le Tronquay and east of Nauroy. On the English left, the Australians attacked northwards along the spurs from Nauroy to Gouy. Their advanced with great determination astride the Hindenburg system and overcame strong resistance. They captured the greater part of the high ground southward of Gouy and took many prisoners. Further north the English re-captured Villers Guislain and also the spur south-east of the village. Before mid day they took Gonnelieu and reached the Scheldt Canal along the front from Vendhuile to the north. New Zealanders cleared the west bank of the Canal to the far north of Crevecour. The English, after hard fighting at Rumilly, and to the north, established themselves along the Rumilly Cambrai road.

North of Cambrai, the enemy again resisted strongly, considerable forces counter-attacking frequently and violently. Despite his efforts, the Canadians further progressed, taking prisoners and inflicting heavy losses.

In successful minor operations the English in the morning advanced their line to the west bank of the Leyes River, between Neuve Chapelle and Picantia. We also progressed south-west of Fleurbaix. We took 50 prisoner in these enterprises.

#### Aerial Operations.

London, October 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There was much aerial activity on the 29th ult. The weather turned to rain in the afternoon. We downed fifteen balloons in flames and also brought down twenty-seven aeroplanes. We drove down nine machines uncontrollable. Nineteen British machines are missing. One British machine reported missing on the 28th ult. has now returned. We dropped thirty-six tons of bombs on railway stations and junctions. Night-flying has been impossible.

#### The Great Battle.

Paris, September 30.

A Havas message states:—A great battle is now raging on the Western Front from Verdun to the sea. The Germans are being steadily pushed back and have never been pushed back before on such an extensive front. The defeat of Germany and her Allies is developing. The Belgians have taken Dixmude and Passchendaele and the enemy has been completely defeated along the Flanders Ridge. The Americans have stormed the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin and are forcing the enemy back in Argonne. The American Army faces the most decisive test it has yet encountered.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

#### Another French Attack.

London, September 30.

A French communique states:—Between the Aisne and the Aisne, we advanced east of Ostel. Italian units operating north of the Aisne carried Soupir.

We attacked and made an important advance on a front of twelve kilometres to-day, between the Aisne and the Vesle, capturing, despite resistance, Bevillon, Roucun and [illegible]. Northwards we reached the outskirts of Mauricourt. Sixteen hundred prisoners have been counted up to the present.

The battle on the whole of the Champagne Front is continuing. On the left we flung back the enemy from the Village of St. Marissapy, advancing beyond.

North of the Somme we reached the bend of the National Road. Further east, after violent fighting, we captured Aure village, Plateaux and Woods. In the centre we carried Marvaux and progressed to the outskirts of Montnoix. We enlarged our gains north of Sechault and in the region of Bonconville.

#### Americans Maintain their Gains.

London, October 1.

An American official message states:—Between the Meuse and the Aisne we maintained and consolidated the newly-captured positions, despite counter-attacks and heavy gas and artillery bombardments.

### THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

#### Large Turkish Force Surrenders.

London, September 30.

A Palestine official message says:—During September 29th the northward movement of our cavalry and armoured cars from the Tiberias-Deraa area continued.

A large Turkish force, including the garrisons on the Hedjaz Railway between Amman and Maan, surrendered at Ziza station. The enemy commander estimates the force at 10,000, being part of the Second Army Corps of the Fourth Turkish Army.

#### Another Turkish Army Destroyed.

London, October 29.

Mr. Bonar Law has stated that the victory in Palestine has resulted in the almost complete destruction of another Turkish Army, and the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners.

### THE PLIGHT OF GERMANY.

#### Standing Alone and Growing Alarmed.

Paris, September 30.

According to a Havas message, *Vorwaerts* says Germany stands alone and is growing alarmed at the destruction before her eyes. The German people are fighting desperately.

An armistice has been concluded with the Bulgarians.

The Allies no longer fight isolated battles, they strike in succession, each Army supporting the other.

There is panic in the Rhine Valley, owing to the increasing number of air raids. Coblenz is almost completely destroyed, while Frankfort has been greatly damaged. The Mayor of Frankfort says he has petitioned that Germany should renounce submarine warfare in the Mediterranean if the Entente is willing to cease air raids.

### A WEEK'S HAUL.

#### Over 110,000 Prisoners Taken.

Paris, September 30.

A Havas message says:—The number of prisoners taken by the Allies in main battles on all fronts last week is officially given as 110,500.

### BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN.

#### Raids on Enemy Bases.

London, October 1.

An Admiralty announcement states:—In addition to co-operating with the Belgian offensive, aeroplanes between September 23 and 27 kept enemy shipping under observation and bombed and machine-gunned destroyers. They raided Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, and aerodromes in the vicinity of Ghent. We destroyed twelve enemy machines and drove down fourteen uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing. A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance on Heligoland Bight.

### PROTECTION AGAINST U-BOATS.

#### Norway Now Laying Mines.

London, September 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says Norway is laying mines in her territorial waters as a protection against U-boats.

## ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

#### First Poison Gas Used.

The Ministry of Information has issued a statement through its wireless service replying to the German Press and propaganda agencies' continued declarations the Allies anticipated Germany in the employment of poison gas. "The idea of using poison gas originated," says the German Press, "with the British Admiral Dundonald."

"It may be true," say the official statement, "that Dundonald, who was born in 1755 and died in 1860, and was an expert chemist as well as a great sailor warned the British Government in the early part of the 19th century that it was technically possible to produce an asphyxiating gas which could be employed in military operations. Its employment by the British Government was never seriously considered, such a method of warfare being condemned as too inhuman. The fact that the Hague Convention of 1899, to which Germany was a party, expressly forbade the use of asphyxiating gas is sufficient evidence that the possibilities of gas as a weapon of offence were known to all the War Offices."

#### A Lie Exposed.

A German wireless message of the 17th inst. maintained that poison gases were first used on March 1, 1915, by the British and French, whilst the first German attack with poison gas took place on April 24, 1915.

"The first portion of this statement," says the Ministry of Information, "is, of course, a deliberate falsehood, for which there is not the slightest vestige of justification. If it were accepted, it would obviously imply that between March 1 and April 24 the whole elaborate preparation required for the projection of gas upon a large scale was completed. The gas was invented and accumulated, the cylinders in which it was stored were manufactured and tested, the large number of men employed in projection were trained and instructed in the technicalities of the business all within a period of eight weeks. But on April 24, at the second battle of Ypres, when the yellow-green cloud of chlorine crept slowly over from the German lines, the British and French troops were caught absolutely unprepared. They stared uncomprehendingly and without protection at this strange phenomenon until they fell, choking and gasping, with blackened, agonised faces, to die without knowledge of the plague which brought them death.

"In Germany, at the time, the news of this surprise, with the atrocious sufferings inflicted by it on the French and British soldiers, was greeted with delight as a new triumph for Teutonic adroitness and military science. . . . Since those early days the Germans have learned to their sorrow that gas is a weapon which two can use. Forced to employ it in self-defence, the Allies have done so with such effect that the Germans have had reason to regret exceedingly their initial departure from the rules of civilised warfare."

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

London, Sept. 30.

Reuter learns that a new Japanese Cabinet has been formed, with Mr. Hara, leader of the Seiyukai Party, as Premier, Viscount Uchida, former Ambassador to Russia, as Foreign Minister, and on General Tanaka, Minister of War; and Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine.

### NEW INDIAN GOVERNORS.

London, Sept. 30.

The Press Bureau announces that Captain George Lloyd, M.P., has been appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Willingdon, who becomes Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Pentland.

### THE SPITZBERGEN EXPEDITION.

London, Sept. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Tromso says the English Spitsbergen Expedition has arrived there.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
V. R. C.—Annual Aquatic Sports—4.30 p.m.

Friday, October 4.

V. R. C.—Annual Aquatic Sports—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 5.

V. R. C.—Annual Aquatic Sports—3.30 p.m.
Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Tuesday, October 8.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 19.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—General Meeting—noon.

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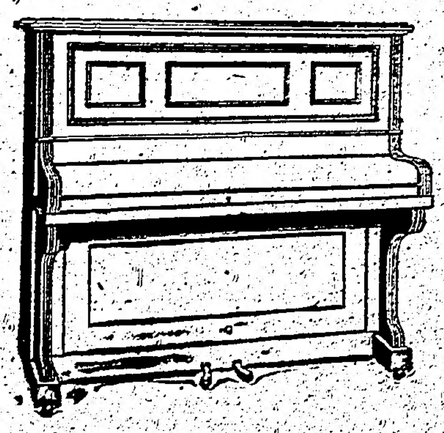

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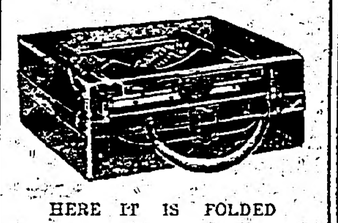

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Gifts for U. S. Soldiers.**

The War Department announces that arrangements have been completed with the Red Cross providing for the delivery of Christmas packages for 2,500,000 or more American soldiers who will be in France during the holiday season. The War Department has decided to provide for the delivery of one package for each man from his nearest relative or other designated person.

**Russian "Giant's" Tricks Exposed.**

At the Central Garden Peking recently the Russian "giant" was to meet the members of the Chinese Wei Shih Hui, of Tientsin, during the period devoted to industrial exhibition. Before the hour arrived for the dual contest, the "giant's" tricks were exposed. His enormous dumbbell was only 160 lbs, instead of 1,400 lbs. as it purported to be. The railroad track, which he took to bend around his waist, was made of a lead mixture. It was broken to pieces on the spot, together with the big chain, by members of the Wei Shih Hui and spectators. The "giant" and his wife left hurriedly though the back entrance.

**Women and the Legal Profession.**

At the annual meeting of the Law Society recently it was stated that 3,084 solicitors and 1,423 articled clerks have joined the Forces, and that 451 solicitors and 293 articled clerks have fallen. The Military Cross has been awarded to 157 solicitors and 115 articled clerks, and 70 solicitors have received the D.S.O. The President (Mr. Samuel Garrett) said he hoped that a Minister of Justice would soon be appointed. They wanted a business manager of legal affairs. The question of the admission of women to the legal profession must be dealt with in the immediate future. It would only damage the profession in the public estimation if they continued to oppose the admission of women to the ranks of solicitors.

**Paris Casualties.**

The *Temps* recently sums up the results of the bombardment by aircraft and long-range guns carried out by the Germans on Paris and suburbs. It was on January 30 this year that aerial bombardments were begun in earnest, and on March 23 when the long-range guns began. The first German raid of importance was that of the night of January 30-31, in which 55 persons were killed and 203 were injured. Up to June 30, 20 Gotha raids were reported, and on five occasions the alarm was sounded but no raid followed. There were 39 days of bombardment by long-range artillery. The casualties furnished by official *communiqué* total for the period from January 1 to June 30, 141 killed and 432 injured. These figures do not include victims who subsequently died from their injuries, nor 66 persons who were suffocated on March 11 in a crowd as the result of panic at the entrance to a Metropolitan refuge.

**Racing in England.**

It could no have been much of a race for the substitute St. Leger, the Newmarket Stakes at Newmarket, this year, says the *Straits Echo*. A field shrunk to numbers that in any important race to day in Australia, India or the Colonies would be considered wretched and a win for a stepping hot favourite, the Derby winner to boot, are not what sends a racing crowd frantic at Newmarket, Doncaster, or anywhere else, while the three *lengths* and *four lengths* that divided the placed horses point to the processional nature of the finish and the race. The reason for this no doubt lies in the convincing manner in which Gainsborough smashed the opposition earlier in the season, unless railway restrictions or some real dearth of three-year-olds class also had a say. The only odd thing about the race seems to have been the winner's starting price, but by winning both the Derby and the (substitute) St. Leger, Gainsborough joins rather a select circle consisting of Rock Sand, Diamond Jubilee, Flying Fox, Gallinule, Persimmon, Sir Visto, [illegible] Ormonde, Donovan and [illegible] to go back no further.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Must Leave Gold Behind.**

Washington, July 30.—Officers, enlisted men, and civilians attached to the army are prohibited in a War Department order issued to day, from taking gold with them when leaving for foreign service. Attention was called to the fact that this is a violation of the embargo against gold exports and the suggestion was made that the men obtain "service checks" or travellers checks and letters of credit before leaving the United States.

**Future of Pacific Islands.**

The fact that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, and Sir Joseph Ward are repeatedly insisting that no peace will be acceptable to Australasia unless it includes the retention of Germany's Pacific possessions is taken to indicate that the British view of that policy needs stimulating by an overwhelming public opinion. It is vital to Australasia's future that the Pacific Islands should be under the British flag or under a group of friendly Powers. Any other policy will give rise to profound disappointment.

**Norway's Diminishing Shipping.**

According to the latest statistics covering the first six months of the current year, there has been a decrease in the Norwegian mercantile fleet of 68 ships, roughly 96,000 tons, of which 93,000 were steam tonnage. Some 75 ships, of about 120,000 tons, were sunk by U-boats, 71,500 tons being sunk in the first quarter. New construction in Norway during the six months' period has added to the fleet 27 vessels, of about 19,500 tons. New construction abroad has added six vessels, totalling 28,000 tons, including the Stavangerfjord, a new liner of the Norwegian-American Line, of 12,762 tons.

**U. S. Self-Denial.**

Mr. Hoover, United States Food Controller, in a letter to President Wilson reviewing the work of the Food Administration, declares that food valued at approximately 1,400 million dollars was sent to Allied countries from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30. Mr. Hoover estimates that ten million bushels of wheat are now in port destined for Europe. The letter also refers to the fact that while "our surplus was more than exhausted" when the Allies urgently requested 75,000,000 further bushels of wheat early this year, eighty-five million have since been shipped or are en route. The shipments therefore represent the savings from the American bread supply.

**Holy Land's New Stamps.**

The Holy Land has become a stamp-issuing country, according to Kent B. Stiles in *Boys' Life*. For use by persons employing the mail system which the British, represented by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, has established, a franking label of special design has been put forth. The letters E. E.F. appear at the top and at the bottom; the words "one piastre" are at the left in English, and at the right in Arabic; in the centre appear the words "postage paid," once in each language; and the figure 1 is in each corner, either in English or Arabic. The stamp has appeared in ultra-marine and in dark blue, and has been surcharged with a new value, 5 millieme, which is half of one piastre. Thus three varieties already have appeared, and we may expect others.

**Mothercraft Training.**

Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, opened recently at 29, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, a Mothercraft Training Centre on New Zealand lines. He said that 15 years ago his Government established a Public Health Department. Unofficially connected with that department was a voluntary organisation for motherhood training and infant welfare. Through its agency thousands of infant lives had been saved, and the death-rate per 1,000 of children under 12 months was now only 48, as compared with 100 in Great Britain and the United States, and from 75 to 125 in Australia, Canada, and South Africa. The New Zealand organisation was subsidised by the Government to the extent of 24s. for every pound subscribed. He hoped to see State recognition of the organisation in this country as soon as possible.

## NOTICES.


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No matter how entertaining you are, you link yourself with the greatest of all entertainers when you bring with you some records for the Victrola.

Everybody likes to hear new Victor Records because they bring the art of the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists into the home. Your thoughtfulness and good taste will be appreciated and the records will give permanent pleasure.

Drop in the next time you pass this way and let us play records that will please you and your friends. We have a very fine stock and it will be a pleasure to serve you.

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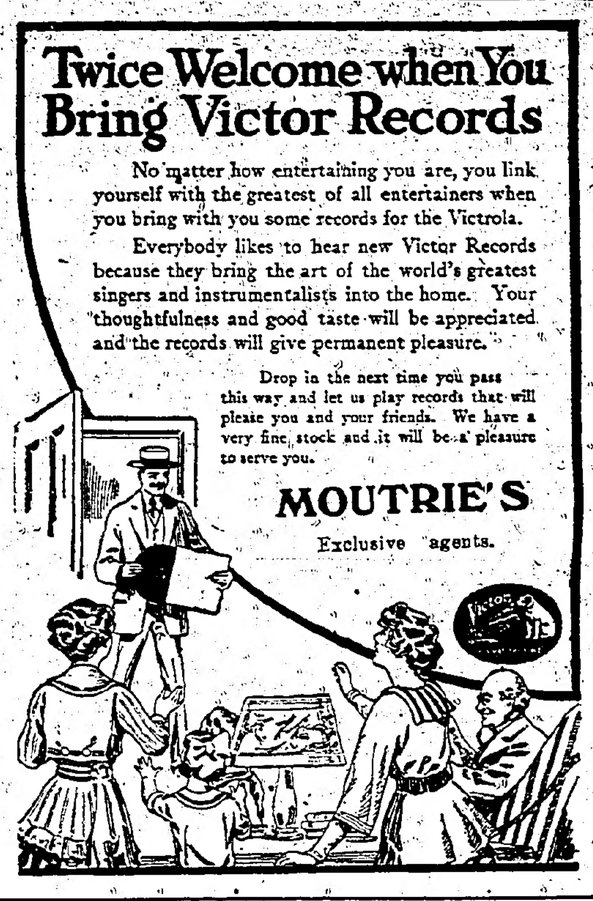

**Save Your Eyes**

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, Queen's Road, Central.


## THE BOWLS MATCH.

GERRY.—Sheer robbery, that's what I ca' it. I was lyin' three afore that yin cam up.

RUSSY.—Aye, an' what's mair, that makes twenty-wan and you pay for the War Bond Ticket.

GERRY.—Aweel: we'll just hae a measure for't.

RUSSY.—But there's nae measure in't.

GERRY.—The measure I meant is we'll go halves on the ticket.

RUSSY.—An' half o' that gang's tae the sodgers at your expense, Gerry.

GERRY.—I wadna' care if it a' went to them for the puir lads deserve it.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

**WAR BOND DRAWING**

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Plague in Suffolk.**

Two cases of pneumonic plague have occurred at Erwarton, in the Samford rural district. The persons attacked were two women living in a pair of semi-detached cottages. The first died on June 13 and the second on June 19; the latter appears to have contracted the disease as a result of nursing her neighbour. The origin of the infection has not been traced. No further cases have occurred, and there is no suspicious case among any men in his Majesty's Forces. The last recorded case of plague in Suffolk was Shotly, in October 1911, and in the previous year four deaths occurred from this cause: It was then supposed to be conveyed by rats coming from abroad.

**In a Great British Industry.**

The difficulty with the English textile market, a London reviewer writes, "is not so much prices, as the great diminution in the supply both of yarn and of cloth. There seems no prospects until much more cotton can be brought across the Atlantic and more of the machinery of Lancashire can be put in motion. This question of idle machinery is indeed a considerable source of anxiety. Very little has been done in the way of renewals for four years, and it is quite likely that a good proportion of the machinery will not be fit to start again even when the cotton is available."

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to:—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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### WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEEKS POSITION, adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing Salesman. Speaking English well. Reply:—"YUE CHEONG," 382, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

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WANTED.—SHIPPING CLERK state fully experience, reference and salary wanted. Apply to Box 1434 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.—Wide-awake importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1432 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

### LOST.

LOST.—Black and White FOX TERRIER. Large head, no tail. Answers to name of "Tinker." Reward if brought to 3, Canton Villas, Kowloon.

LOST.—A Wheaten IRISH TERRIER Bitch, answers to the name of "Peggie." Finder will be liberally rewarded by communicating Box No. 1435 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Any person found detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

### FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Glenshiel and Bungalow Nos. 140 and 141, The Peak. Apply to:—Geo. P. LAMMERT.

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Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work

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ALL SIZES IN MEN'S TROPICAL WEIGHT

**VIYELLA PYJAMAS**

THE MOST COMFORTABLE SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE COMING SEASON.

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ART-RUGS AND FLOOR COVERINGS CONGOLEUM GOLD SEAL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED A DAMP CLOTH WILL REMOVE SEAL IF IT STICKS TO GOODS

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Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.

For prices & particulars apply to: THE PACIFIC TRADING Co. 34, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone 2319. Sole Agents for South China.

**SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.**

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, TELEPHONE NO. 616.

**BRITISH MADE FILTERS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.**

FILTERS: GLASS. $6.50 & $7.50 EARTHENWARE $10.00 $13.50 & $17.50

WATER BOTTLES. Two, Three, Four & Six Pints. $1.50 $2.00 $2.50 $3.00

**THE PHARMACY**

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WHY is it more advantageous to insure Motor Cars or Cycles against accidents with the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.? Because their policies offer advantages which are unobtainable elsewhere.

UNION TRADING CO.,

General Agents,

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

## NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

By order of the Directors,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Simplify the trouble of Selecting your

# XMAS CARDS

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## 12 PHOTO XMAS CARDS

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Telephone 16.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

BLAKE.—On October 1, 1918, at Haiphong, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Blake, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918.

## THE POULTRY DEPOT NUISANCE.

On Monday we made a brief reference to the poultry depot nuisance in Ko Shing and Li Shing Streets, showing how an admittedly disgraceful state of affairs had been permitted to continue in spite of repeated protests. We desire now to look a little more closely into the matter and to pass in review some of the outstanding facts in connection with this question of decided public importance. The streets named, which are private property, comprise some eighty houses and they are occupied by Chinese tradesmen and their families. There are in the thoroughfares three poultry shops, the proprietors of which have assumed to themselves the right to use the streets for the purpose of sorting out poultry and accommodating large numbers of crates, so that the roads are generally rendered quite impassable. Apart from the obstruction thus caused, there is an even greater nuisance from the fact that the filth and stench created constitute a menace to public health, besides which the poultry dealers, when complaints are made, are often most insolent, despite the fact that they have no rights in the matter whatever, except those of long usage.

It needs no further emphasis to show that a nuisance—and a very serious one at that—exists. Let us see who are affected by it. First there are the property owners, who have all the liabilities of ownership with none of its privileges. They are expected to stand by and see others make use of their property in the manner indicated and at the same time to pay for upkeep of the streets. We have seen one bill for $60 odd which an owner was required to pay the Government for the carrying out of certain relaying, concreting and chanelling work which the authorities ordered to be done. The Hongkong Electric Company also has certain premises in Ko Shing Street, but these they cannot fully utilised, solely because of the nuisances with which we are dealing. The poultry baskets are frequently piled so high against the walls of the Company's premises that it is impossible to approach or use the doors. Representations have been made by the Company on these matters, but all the satisfaction that can be obtained is a suggestion that the watchman must keep the Company's portion of the street clear (this in addition to his other duties). How frequently the question of these nuisances has been raised we will show. In the early part of 1916, the Government was petitioned by the property owners to remove the dealers from the streets, and in the following year the Sanitary Board recommended such a step to the authorities. Later, the matter of providing a proper poultry market was considered, a site being suggested on a piece of land between Des Voeux and Connaught Roads, opposite the Sailors' Home. At a meeting of the Sanitary Board in January of this year, it was stated that no plans for this market had been prepared and thus no estimate of the cost could be given, but it was admitted that a sum of $300 per month could be obtained as revenue from the dealers in the event of such a market being provided. In April, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board stated that an estimate had been made, but that the Sanitary Department was considering with the P.W.D. improved plans which would be submitted to the Board for consideration in connection with the 1919 Estimates. When the Estimates came before the Board in July, however, no mention of the matter was found in them, the Director of Public Works saying that such a matter would come under the head of Public Works Extraordinary, the Estimates for which were not then ready. The last scene in the act, so far as we can glean, is that an owner has been notified quite recently that the matter has now been referred to the Police!

That is the situation to date. Why some definite move is not made we cannot conjecture. We have been given to understand that the site named for a market could be cleared, levelled, concreted and matsheds erected for some $2,000, the cost of which would soon be recovered by the monthly revenue of $300. After the war, if necessary, the temporary matsheds could be replaced by permanent concrete sheds. What, we should like to know, is the objection to this scheme? It could at any rate be adopted as a temporary measure and thus end a most disgusting state of affairs. The Government has on many occasions professed its anxiety to educate the Chinese in matters of hygiene. Then why can it not practice what it preaches in this particular case?

### Bulgaria Gives Up.

The first fruits of the simultaneous Allied offensives in several theatres of the war have been secured by the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria. This is an event of the highest importance, for it marks the beginning of the break-up of the Quadruple Alliance. Bulgaria is the first of the enemy Powers to throw in her hand; that others will follow in the near future there is very little doubt. It will be recalled that it was not until after a year of war that Bulgaria decided to throw in her lot with the Central Powers. She hesitated, wriggled and kept up a policy of deception until she thought that the moment was opportune to take sides against her former Balkan enemies. When her Army first mobilised, the excuse given to the Entente Powers was that this measure was dictated by a desire to maintain friendly neutrality, but Tsar Ferdinand was known to be a wily Pro-German and no great surprise was therefore felt when Bulgaria went over to the enemy side. It was in October, 1915, that Bulgaria declared war on Serbia, this step being immediately followed by Russia, Britain, France and Italy making declarations against the new enemy. The adhesion of Bulgaria was undoubtedly a good stroke for the Austro-Germans at the time it occurred, especially because of the increased facilities it gave for communication between the enemy countries. But to-day the Bulgarians, who have got nothing out of the war, must regret that they ever entered the conflict. They have been hopelessly beaten and humiliated, and now they have to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies.

### A Rapid Collapse.

The most astounding thing about the Bulgarian capitulation is the rapidity of the collapse. A very short time ago it seemed as though the Allied forces on the Salonica Front were no factor in the struggle; that they would have to be content with holding a watching brief, perhaps to the end of the war. It is just three weeks since the first news came of the new movements in this war zone, but the most sanguine among the Allied peoples never for a moment anticipated that in such a brief space of time Bulgaria would be forced to sue for peace and to swallow the whole of the Allied demands. But that is what has happened, thanks to the completeness of our victories. We have said that this dramatic turn in events is of the highest importance. There can be no doubt on that point. The Bulgarian capitulation, carrying with it Allied control of the whole country, removes the oppression on Rumania, cuts off Turkey from the rest of her Allies and opens the way for fresh operations against distressed Austria-Hungary. It also smashes in one blow German designs in the Near East. As to the immediate upshot of the event, there are many possibilities. All of them are promising for the Entente Powers. There are certainly big developments pending which will have a decided effect on the conclusion of that general peace which the Allies have sworn to attain by victory.

### The Housing Question.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, recently elected to a seat on the Legislative Council, is evidently not going to allow the grass to grow under his feet. To-morrow is the first Council meeting since his election takes place, and he has a formidable list of questions drawn up to put to the Government. What we are especially glad to note is that a number of these have a direct bearing on the intolerable situation created by the scarcity of houses. All his suggestions are worthy of the closest consideration, though if acted upon some adequate means will have to be found to make the areas more easily accessible than they are at present. We are glad to see that at length the housing problem is being brought to the direct notice of the Government and trust that, as a result, action, either on the lines suggested by Mr. Bird or in some other direction, will soon be taken to put an end to a decidedly serious state of affairs.

## DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE SOME MEN WHO HAVE TO BE KNOCKED DOWN FIRST AND ARGUED WITH AFTERWARDS.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of John Lyon, founder of Harrow (1592).

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5. 11/16d.

### Left Government Service.

Mr. A. S Mackichan, A.M.I.C.E., has left the Government service to join the staff of Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

### Unstamped Letters.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with bringing 22 letters into the Colony without paying postage. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. A Chinese Revenue Officer said he was on duty when he saw the defendant with the letters tied up in a handkerchief. His Worship imposed a fine of $30.

### Iron from Dismantled Fort.

"It is a temptation to hungry men to steal," said Inspector Brasil at the Police Court this morning when a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing 19 pounds of old iron. The Inspector added that the iron was part of the railings at a fort in Kowloon City. The fort was being dismantled and this iron was lying about. There was no one to look after it, with the result that anybody was able to take it away. The defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective. Defendant pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

### A Drunken Chinese.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being drunk at 2.10 a.m. to-day in Upper Albany Road. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted, and said that the defendant was so drunk that he could hardly move. The Police had to send him to the Hospital. An Indian constable said that he was coming off duty when he saw the defendant very drunk. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and said he only had a few drinks. He was not so drunk as the police stated. His Worship fined the defendant $5, or seven days' hard labour.

### Cruelty to Chickens.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with cruelty to chickens. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. An Indian Sergeant said that this morning he saw two coolies carrying a basket and the defendant following them. He stopped the coolies and asked them who engaged them to carry the chickens and they pointed to the defendant. He could not count the chickens there, as there were so many of them. He took them to the station and counted 106 in all. They were fully-grown fowls, as they weighed about two catties each. Mr. A. Gibson, Head of Sanitary Department, said that it was an act of cruelty to carry 106 fowls in the crate which the defendant had. His Worship imposed a fine of $25, or one month's hard labour.

### Confucius' Birthday.

In commemoration of Confucius' birthday, the students of St. Stephen's College gave a social evening in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall last night. The hall was crowded and amongst those present were the Rev. A. D. Stewart, the Rev. J. S. Barrington, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, and many others, including a number of British officers. The programme was a very enjoyable one and was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Lai Chai-hi gave a short outline of the teachings of Confucius, and the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, in the course of a short address, said that they were assembled to honour and commemorate Confucius' memory, adding that Confucius was the greatest teacher of the East, and, with one exception, of the whole world. The programme concluded with a Chinese play entitled "The Beautiful Chest." Amongst those who contributed to the programme were Mrs. Hankey, Mr. I. Day, Sergeants Jennings and Canavan and Mr. Chang Tse-ying. During the interval light refreshments were served.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### A Series of Questions by Mr. Bird.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird will ask the following questions:—

1. Will the Government take immediate steps to disconnect the Pokfulum reservoir from the drinking supply of the Colony so that the catchment area of this reservior may be opened up for building purposes?

2. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a road connecting the Pokfulum Road with the Craigmin Road 'round the South face of Mt. Kellett somewhere about the 1000 foot contour?

3. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a motor road to the Peak on the South face of Mt. Kellett on the lines suggested by the Hongkong Automobile Association?

4. For what purpose does the Government intend to use the area above Wongneichong Valley previously reserved for Mr. Ede's Portuguese Housing Scheme?

5. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a 29 foot road between the 100 and 200 foot contour from the back of Tai Hang Village round North Point joining the road leading to Quarry Gap thereby opening up a considerable area of easily developed land?

6. In connection with the construction of new roads opening up building sites, will the Government undertake to lay water mains, therein so that intending purchasers of land may not have to pay for their water supply out of all proportion to the cost of the building?

7. Will the Government consider a project to move the Government Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylum from their present situation to a more suitable site at Kennedy Town where the present Tung Wah Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospitals are located which would be easily accessible for stretcher cases by motor ambulance, for out-patients by tram, and harbour cases by launch, so that the existing Civil Hospital site together with the Berlin Mission property might be available at a reasonable price for the erection of a large number of cheap flats at low rentals.

### New Bills.

The orders of the day are:—First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Ten million six hundred and five thousand three hundred and forty-five Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1919.

## SEPTEMBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens, during September was as follows:—

| Date. | Inch. |
|---|---|
| 1st | .53 |
| 2nd | .82 |
| 3rd | .45 |
| 4th | — |
| 5th | — |
| 6th | — |
| 7th | — |
| 8th | .01 |
| 9th | .06 |
| 10th | .30 |
| 11th | — |
| 12th | — |
| 13th | — |
| 14th | — |
| 15th | — |
| 16th | .18 |
| 17th | 1.86 |
| 18th | .02 |
| 19th | .72 |
| 20th | 3.90 |
| 21st | 6.31 |
| 22nd | 4.01 |
| 23rd | .19 |
| 24th | — |
| 25th | — |
| 26th | — |
| 27th | .22 |
| 28th | .26 |
| 29th | .03 |
| 30th | — |
| Total | 19.87 |

## A TIMBER CLAIM.

### Solicitors and a Technical Point.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Chap Tai Shing, timber merchants, of 102 Queen's Road West, sued Ng Wah Ho, owner and master of the Yuen Fat Cheung junk, for $158.80, damages for short delivery of a cargo of wooden poles shipped by the defendant's junk at Honam for delivery to the plaintiff in Hongkong.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for defendant.

Mr. Bowley asked to amend the writ by the addition of the words Kan San-yat trading as Chap Tai Shing.

Mr. Gardiner said he did not know what view His Lordship would take of that, but the practice of His Lordship's predecessors was not to allow a man trading under a firm name to sue in the firm name. At least defendant should get costs up to the time of the amendment.

Mr. Bowley objected, pointing out that that would include a great many costs which had nothing to do with the amendment.

His Lordship agreed with Mr. Gardiner, remarking that the writ was bad and he might properly dismiss the claim with costs, leaving Mr. Bowley to commence a new action.

Mr. Bowley said that there were the costs of preparing for trial. The amendment would make no difference to the defendant.

His Lordship admitted that it was purely a technical point.

Mr. Bowley:—If your Lordship gives cost of the amendment, I shall not object.

His Lordship:—That is nothing.

Mr. Bowley then asked that His Lordship fix the amount of costs.

His Lordship:—What do you suggest?

Mr. Bowley.—Ten dollars.

Finally, His Lordship agreed to regard the matter as if decided in Chambers and allowed defendant costs at $15.

At a later stage, Mr. Gardiner sought to amend the dates given in the defence.

His Lordship thought Mr. Bowley would have no objection to that, since no costs were involved.

Mr. Bowley:—I asked my friend just now to allow me to amend and he insisted on costs.

His Lordship:—Your writ was bad.

Mr. Bowley:—We have been put to expense on account of the shifting of defendant's dates.

His Lordship:—If you can show costs you will get them.

Mr. Bowley did not press the matter.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with. Defendant submitted that the timber was carried away in a storm and he was not therefore liable. He counter-claimed for $58, balance of freight due.

## MACAO NEWS.

Our Macao correspondent writes as follows:—

### The New Governor.

The new Governor is due to reach Hongkong on October 8, by the Shidzuoka Maru. The new Commandant of the Police Force is accompanying him.

### Left for Lisbon.

Dr. A. P. Lello, Deputy for Macao, has left for Lisbon to take up his duties in the *Cortes*. By the same boat, Mr. Carlos Cabral, who is charge of the Customs at Lappa, is leaving for Lisbon.

### Anniversary of the Republic.

The Club Recreativo have organised a sale of flags, flowers and cigars on October 5. The proceeds will be equally divided amongst Portuguese prisoners in Germany, and the poor in Macao. There will also be a special performance at the Victoria Cinematograph, the proceeds of which will be devoted entirely to the Portuguese Red Cross Fund. A Colonia has received another sum of $63 making the total $113.25, which will be distributed to the poor on Saturday, October 5.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Committee on Public Information in Washington is engaged in a campaign to suppress what is called "The Kaiserite"—the man who "repeats all the rumours, criticisms, or lies he hears about our country's part in the war." The Committee has issued a booklet called "The Kaiserite in America: 101 German Lies," which describes the methods of Germans in the United States and quotes 101 lies that have been "nailed" by a newspaper that took the trouble to hunt them down. "Nail lies like these!" says the booklet. Here are a few of them: that interned Germans are being given five meals a day; that this is a rich man's war; that farmers are profiteering; that nine American warships were sunk in a disastrous engagement in the North Sea. The Committee on Public Information asks the American public to communicate with the Government if they find a disloyal person. "Give his name to the Department of Justice in Washington, and tell them where to find him."

* * *

Durazzo, recently raided by Allied airmen, is the old Greek colony of Epidimus, whose name the Romans changed to Dyrrachium (from the rugged promontory on which the castle is built) because the latter half of the name bore close resemblance to their ill-omened word "damnum." This town has twice previously played a prominent part in the world's decisive wars. It furnished a pretext for the Peloponnesian War, which brought about the downfall of Athens, and subsequently was the scene of those brilliant manœuvres by which Pompey out-generalled Cæsar. The town has now shrunk to a single street. Lear, the alleged inventor of "Limericks," when he went sketching through Albania, thought that Durazzo "possesses little of artistic interest, considering its former extent and grandeur." But he felt so flattered by the obsequious inhabitants all styling him "captain" that he bought 3lb. of their walnuts, "costing only a penny," which proved to be worthless.

* * *

Englishmen, writes "M.," in the *Manchester Guardian*, who have reached middle age or are approaching it will never conquer the cricket habit, for which, much frowned on as it is by modern philosophy, something was said recently. Perhaps it is that each separate ball constitutes a sharp personal crisis, or perhaps on the exact contrary that the long spells of uneventfulness to which the game is notoriously liable are a sort of narcotic to the senses; but, whatever the reason, it is certain that the most preoccupied Englishman cannot pass even village cricket with averted eyes. It is a habit with thousands of us to detain ourselves to see at any rate the end of the current "over," and very often a wicket has to fall before we are released. Only a Saturday or two ago I passed a club cricket match in the train. No one in the carriage had the slightest personal interest in the game or even knew who was playing whom, but we all craned our necks to the utmost to see how the man who was batting with the sun on his bald head would manage the next ball, and I think we all had a sense of frustration when an embankment came and blotted out the field before we knew.

* * *

"Yes'm," through his bruised lips confessed the little boy whose hair sprangled uncurledly and whose freckles were as the sands on the seashore, "I've been fighting. Skinny Smith bet a thousand dollars that his brother who is in the army would kill more Huns than my soldier brother would. I bet him a million dollars his old brother wouldn't do any such thing. Then he bet me a billion he would, too. I didn't know any bigger number than that, and so, o'course, I had to whip him.—*Kansas City Star.*

## ALLEGED BAD MILK.

### Several Police Court Prosecutions.

The Sincere Company was summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with selling bad milk. Sanitary Inspector Pearson prosecuted, and Mr. D. J. Lewis of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended.

Inspector Pearson, in giving evidence, said that about 4.10 p.m. on September 10, he went to Sincere's roof garden. He asked for a bottle of milk in English and the boy appeared to understand English. The boy then gave him a bottle of milk, the bottle bearing the name of the Dairy Farm Co. The milk was iced. The seal was broken.

Cross examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that he was in uniform at the time. He had been to Sincere's roof garden many times as a customer and frequently consumed a bottle of milk. He saw the man who he believed to be manager of the roof garden. He told the boy that the seal was broken.

Chan Sing-ho, interpreter to Inspector Pearson, said that he went with Inspector Pearson to Sincere's roof-garden and saw him buy a bottle of milk. He heard Inspector Pearson ask the price of the milk and he also heard him saying that he was buying the milk for the purpose of analysis. He (witness) did not see the seal broken. He heard Inspector Pearson ask why the seal was broken before he opened the bottle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that when the Inspector shook the bottle, the milk did not leak out. He had been to Sincere's roof garden many times before. He knew the the manager there. He heard Inspector Pearson ask the manager why the seal was broken.

Mr. A. Gibson, Head of the Sanitary Department, said that on the strength of a second analysis he was prepared to withdraw the summons. The principle matter in which the Sanitary Department was concerned was fats, and the total amount of fat in the milk, according to the second analysis, was easily within the total of the amount of fat required, in fact it contained over 3 per cent. of fats.

His Worship dismissed the summons.

Other Cases.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, with selling bad milk. Sanitary Inspector Pearson prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Inspector Pearson, in giving evidence, said that on the day in question he went to the defendant's shop which was a Chinese restaurant, and asked through his interpreter for a bottle of milk. He got this and put the contents in three small bottles, and on the following day he sent one of these bottles to Mr. Dovey. The next day he got the analysis. He shook the milk whilst in the original bottle.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that he knew his duties as Sanitary Inspector. The bottle which he bought was taken out from the ice-chest.

Mr. d'Almada then asked witness certain questions to which His Worship objected and said that these questions the Inspector could not answer; the Government Analyst only could answer them.

Mr. d'Almada said he would like the Analyst to be present, and applied for an adjournment.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case till next Wednesday at 11.30, so as to enable the Analyst to appear.

Four other Chinese were summoned with selling bad milk.

Mr. Gibson said that the bottles of milk which the Inspector bought for samples were not properly shaken, and he was prepared to withdraw the Summons.

His Worship dismissed the case.

### Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

## RACECOURSE STANDS.

### Jockey Club Approves New Scheme.

Work is now busily going on at Happy Valley in connection with the new fire-proof stands which are being erected by the Jockey Club and which will substitute the matshed erections which have been built in previous years for the accommodation of spectators at the Races. Messrs. Leigh and Orange are the architects for the new building which will be of a most imposing character. There has been some misapprehension as to the character of the new accommodation, but we are given to understand that the particulars given on Monday in the *Morning Post* are correct. These show that the new building will be constructed near the main gate of the racecourse enclosure, with provision for extension later in the opposite direction towards the Civil Service Club. As indicated, the building will be fire-proof, the specifications providing for brick walls etc. and concrete floors. It will be two-storied, with the lower floor 6 ft. 6 ins. above the level of the track. As a beginning, eight stands will be erected, connected of course, each having a floor space of about 22 ft. by 22 ft. so that the whole building at present in hand will cover an area some 218 feet by 25 feet.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club yesterday the arrangements put in train by the Stewards, and which have received the approval of the Government were confirmed by the unanimous vote of the members present. On enquiry from the Clerk of the Course, we all informed that the allotment of the new stand accommodation will be gone into later. In this connection, the Club Lusitano, who have had for so many years space lent to them by the Jockey Club on which a matshed has hitherto been erected, will be considered, as also will be the Chinese ladies, who have been provided with special accommodation from which to view the Races, whereby they have escaped the turmoil of the crowded enclosure.

These allotments are only suggested ones, and, naturally, the Jockey Club looks forward to being reimbursed by rentals to an extent commensurate with the outlay on cost of erection of these new stands, amounting to something in the neighbourhood of $60,000.

## HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

### Theatrical Attraction for Hongkong.

Theatre-goers in the Colony will receive with pleasure the news that there is a possibility of the Howitt Phillips Company calling here sometime this month for a couple of days. This is dependent on their steamer, on which they are travelling from India to North China, remaining in this port a sufficient time to allow of the Company playing a night or two. In any event, it is expected that Company will be back in Hongkong in November, but everyone will hope that they will find it possible to call here this month, in addition to playing in November.

The Company is bringing with it a very fine selection of plays of the newest type, some of which are the great war play "Seven Days' Leave," that screaming farce "The Glad Eye," an American detective drama "Within the Law," the brilliant comedy "A Pair of Stockings," "The Aristocrat" and Bernard Shaw's comedy "Fanny's First Play." Included in the Company's repertoire will also be "The Story of the Rosary," "Peg o' My Heart" etc., etc.;

### Sale of Flags.

In connection with the celebration of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic there will be a street sale of flags by young ladies on October 5, under the auspices of the Club de Recreio Committee, with the concurrence of the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong.

## SUBMARINE HUNTING.

### A New Factor in Use.

The direct offensive against the submarine can be divided into four general categories. They can be stalked on the surface, principally a night game, for it is then that they come up to store their batteries, or they may be hunted after their whereabouts has been detected, either when they are viewed by aircraft or heard by hydrophones. These are the two active processes of pursuit and attack. The operations of submarines may next be hampered and restricted and the boats themselves destroyed by the direct attack on and the destruction of their bases—a very excellent form of offence indeed, but indirect, so far as the submarine itself is concerned, unless by accident it is lying at the base when the attack is made. There is, finally, the establishment of passive obstacles, such as mines or other barrages, across the routes which the submarines are bound to take in going to or from the harbours at which the crews are rested and the boats are refitted for their task.

Hunting by Hydrophone.

Of these four methods, stalking submarines by night and hampering and destroying them in their attacks at bases must be regarded as quite exceptional measures, or at any rate measures which can only exceptionally and rarely be effective. The element of luck controls all success in the first; the remoteness of all bases, except Zeebrugge and Ostend, limits the further adoption of the second.

In hunting the submarine exactly the same principles—and almost exactly the same procedure—is followed as in hunting wild beasts. If you want to kill a fox, you sweep one wood after another until the animal is found, when the hounds take up the scent and, if they can keep it, run him down and kill him. Substitute hearing for scent and you have a pretty near approximation to submarine hunting by hydrophone. The main difference is that you can never chase the submarine into the open, so that the "kill" comes when the quarry is driven into a small known area and the whole of that area is made lethal by depth bombs. Sometimes the quarry may be viewed by an aeroplane, which, unseen itself, can descend to within a very short distance of the water and then drop bombs, or their under water equivalent, the depth charge, on the unsuspecting U boat. But the direct destruction of submarines by aeroplane is as exceptional as their direct destruction by midnight stalking, or, for that matter, by any other form of accidental encounter.

For systematic pursuit some faculty which maintains communication between the hunter and the prey is necessary, and from the nature of things hearing, and therefore the hydrophone, supplies the only conceivable faculty. The aspect of the campaign turns on the possession of hydrophones that do the required work in sufficient quantities, on adequate accompanying craft to complete the work with bombs, and on the skill with which the available means are combined and employed. This skill in turn is capable of many obvious sub-divisions. There must, for instance, be a detective Staff at headquarters, capable of estimating every atom of news from the scattered commands at its true value, and drawing up the right orders to each local force, so that all efforts shall be co-ordinated. The local forces in turn must be organised on the principle shown to be the most effective. The actual exception of headquarter orders must naturally be left in all detail to the commanders of each individual force. In this kind of work there is clearly scope for almost infinite development and refinement of tactics of skill with the different devices used, and of organisation. In no department of war, then, is the importance of the best Staff analysis and direction more crucial.

The Determining Factor.

But, when all is said, the determining factor in efficiency must ultimately be the production of the best possible hydrophone. By that I mean one which permits of the operator using it being able to get the kind of information which will guide the hunt with the greatest exactitude and expedition. There is no difficulty in applying the well known principle of the microphone to an under-water receiver. But water is the best conductor of sound there is, and, unless the microphone used for submarine hunting has certain peculiar qualities, it will not confer upon the listener the power of disintegrating combined and confused sounds into their constituent elements and distinguishing the separate origin of each. The whole problem is complicated by the fact the ship which carries the hydrophone and those that accompany it are themselves creators of sounds enormously more audible and insistent than those which come from a distance, but a faculty of disintegrating and distinguishing the sounds is not sufficient. The ideal hydrophone must lend itself also to obtaining the nearest possible indication both of the direction from which the sound comes and its distance. Could perfection be reached in these three qualities—distinctness, bearing and distance—the hydrophone would act as a position determining rangefinder. The moment the submarine was near, the location of the target would be known, and its destruction an immediate affair. Hence, according as the hydrophone improves, so will this end be more nearly realised.

It was said by the sage of old, that there was only one perfect thing in the world, and that was the perfect fool. We shall perhaps never get the perfect hydrophone. But with the mine of knowledge and inventive faculty of four nations all actively engaged on this problem, it is reasonable to suppose that the perfect listening device will become nearer and nearer, until one which is at least adequately serviceable is developed. For that matter, the progress of the last two years has already been extraordinary, so that much may be expected from this branch of the offensive in the near future. —Arthur Pollen.

### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Choy Hing, $50; Wo On Guild, $100; Mr. Mo Ying Pui, $50.


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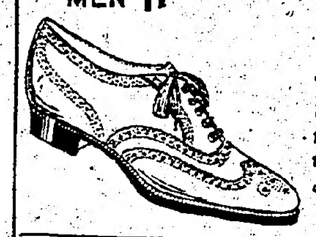

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| Haihong... | J. W. Evans ... | TUES. | 8th Oct. at 1 p.m. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| MANILA | Loongsang | Fri., | 4th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN | Chipshing | Sun., | 6th Oct. at d'light. |
| MANILA | Yuensang | Fri., | 11th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

### Insurance of Seamen.

The following changes in the National Health Insurance of seamen in foreign-going ships came into force in July. Contributions.—A contribution must be paid by the seaman as well as the employer for every week of employment (i.e., a seaman who has paid 42 contributions in a year is not now exempt from paying contributions for the rest of the year.) Benefits.—(1) When an insured seaman is in hospital abroad and is not entitled to wages, sickness benefit may be paid to his dependents. (2) For the purpose of reckoning arrears, four contributions for service in a foreign-going vessel still count as five: and a seaman who has 39 "foreign-going" contributions in every year is not penalised for arrears.

### Ship's Pumps.

There are many who place great faith in the power of pumps for keeping a ship afloat after damage. In the ordinary way, however, if a compartment is really seriously bilged, nothing but an abnormal pumping installation could possibly keep the water under. If a vessel is struck by a mine or torpedo in the neighbourhood of a transverse bulkhead, it is quite certain that two compartments will be opened to the sea. Should the explosion occur at the middle of the length of a compartment, it by no means follows that the water will be confined to that compartment. Experience in the war has shown that, generally speaking, an explosion in the middle of the length of a compartment is enough to damage the bulkheads at either end of it to such an extent that a very large pumping power is necessary to keep the water under in the adjoining spaces. It is, however, possible that the bulkheads may only have a few rivets loosened and seams of plating sprung, in which case, although a good deal of water may leak through, moderate sized pumps may be sufficient to keep it under. The International Convention, while catering very adequately for the subdivision of ships, made no arrangement for the provision of pumping appliances. The Bulkheads Committee, however, took this matter up and devoted a chapter of its report to it. It recommends a very large increase in the pumping installation of ships as compared with that required at the present time. One special provision is worthy of notice, and that is the fitting of a pump above the waterline, with its source of power above the bulkhead deck. This will mean in practice that the pump will be an electrical one, operated from the emergency dynamo. It has been pointed out that the suctions for the pumps are placed in the bilges of the holds and then they are most carefully sealed down with close fitting ceiling and limber hatches. It is further contended that if leakage does occur anywhere above the level of the ceiling the water cannot get to the pump suction. It is, of course, necessary to have the hold ceiling close fitting in order to prevent dust getting into the bilges. To overcome this a valve has been put on the market which can be fitted into the ceiling over the bilges, and which will open with a very slight downward water pressure. There can be no doubt that a means should be provided for a good flow of water from the hold to the bilges, but it seems very doubtful if this valve will achieve that object. The valve itself can easily become choked by the same dust that would penetrate to the bilges if they were not sealed, and it would seem that some simpler arrangement could be made without introducing a complicated valve. The tendency at the present time is towards complication of ships and their fittings, and anything that can be introduced to obviate this is assured of a warm welcome. Although it may be difficult to provide pumps of sufficient power to cope with the inrush of water caused by damage inflicted by a mine or torpedo, the case is often different in casualties under ordinary marine risks where the damage is frequently less extensive and the possibility of saving the ship by means of increased pumping facilities is greater. This is seen in the frequency with which salvage pumps are able to cope with the inrush after the vessel's own equipment has failed and whether the ship is saved from loss by an act of war or by the ordinary perils of the sea, matters little. The fact remains that every ship saved from destruction is to-day an immense asset to the Allies, representing as it does a valuable addition to their shipping power.

## NOTICE.


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| | KANTI | 8,000 | 15th Oct. " |
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All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on October 2nd, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining after October 4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1918.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.

Thomas A.C., Soerabaja retransmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ide, from Bangkok.

Krayeveld, passenger, S.S. Mollyel Maru, from Batavia.

Reyes Apolonio, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 28, 1918.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN OFFENSIVES.

**Seven Battles in Full Swing.**

London, Sept. 30.

With the outburst of the Belgian blaze seven battles in which four million men are engaged are now raging between the North Sea and Nazareth. Our week end achievements include the capture of fifty important towns and positions and forty thousand prisoners. Marshal Foch's tactics in tackling the thorny problem of Chemin-des-Dames are greatly puzzling the Germans. Instead of frontal attacks he is advancing along both sides of the knife-edged ridge leaving the Germans no choice but to retire along it. Similar tactics were most successful in Argonne where the enemy, holding the forest had to retire to keep his alignment with General Gourand on one side and the Americans on the other. The capture of Dixmude and Moorslede Ridge is most important. Dixmude, a formidable position on the Ypres canal commanding the road to Dunkirk, resisted all efforts of the Belgians to re-capture it after their retreat from Ostende. The operations involved the crossing of swamps in addition to the canal but this region of death traps, is now in the rear of the allies. The capture of Moorslede Ridge is even more significant as the extension of the victory will mean the breaking of the main bulwark of the German extreme right. In any case our gun positions on the heights take the German coast positions in the rear while Dutch telegrams speak of an unprecedented British naval bombardment of Zeebrugge, etcetera. The populace of Flushing spent the night on the dykes watching the awe-inspiring spectacle.

**The French Progress.**

London, Sept 30.

A French communique says: During the night the Germans delivered violent counter-attacks in the region of Urvillers, which is south of St. Quentin. Our fire smashed their attempts to seize Hill 88. Lively artillerying took place between the Ailette and Aisne. There was no infantry fighting last night in Champagne, where the battle was renewed at dawn to-day.

Further west we captured Mont Fauxelles and Vieux and carried our lines to the southern outskirts of Aure. On the left we penetrated Sainte Mariepy.

**The Successes in Flanders.**

London, Sept. 30.

A Belgian communique on the 29th says: During to-day the Belgian army and the British army under General Plumer continued their success, beating the enemy after a severe fight on the whole of the great Flanders Ridge also the whole of the Messines-Wytschaete position. The Belgian army captured Dixmude, Zarren, Terest, Stadenberg, Westroosebeke and Moorslede. It repulsed strong counter-attacks between Staden and Terest and by the end of the day it was attacking the Roulers-Menin road at St. Pieter also at Colliemolenhoek, four kilometres west of Roulers. General Plumer's army, after capturing the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, encountered very strong resistance. The enemy vainly attempted to defend the approaches to Lys and suffered very heavy losses especially in Ploerschaede wood. By the end of the day General Plumer's army had passed the eastern outskirts of Ploogsteer wood. Gapahrd, St. Temprielen, Teshand and Dadtzeele. During the 28th and 29th the Belgian army and General Plumer's army had taken over nine thousand prisoners and over two hundred guns, including some 240 and 280 millimeter guns, also a considerable quantity of material. General Plumer's army had taken 65 officers and 3,600 men, also ninety field guns. The British air service contributed very powerfully to the success of the operations by bombing incessantly the enemy's columns, trains and lines of communication.

The Press Bureau states that Sir Douglas Haig has heartily congratulated the King of the Belgians and the Belgian army on the magnificent results they have achieved.

**The British Captures.**

London, Sept. 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Northward of Saint Quentin on Sunday the forty-sixth North Midland Division captured four thousand prisoners and forty guns. The enemy's resistance was obstinate between Bellicourt and Gemelleu. The American, Australian and English troops had heavy fighting until night but, despite strong opposition, gained ground and took many prisoners. Counter-attacks pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of Bony and Villers Mouisiaan. We maintained our gains elsewhere and reprogressed northward of Gonnelieu in the direction of Les-rue-de-Vignes. Heavy fighting on the left battle-front compelled our advanced troops to withdraw from Aubencheulaubac and Arleux. The enemy was unable to prevent our progress westward and north-westward of Cambrai and Bapaum-Cambrai roads and we entered the northern suburbs of the town. We repulsed determined counter-attacks in this sector and inflicted heavy losses. Heavy rain fell at night-time and it is still stormy.

We captured Bellenglise, Le Haucourt and Magny-la-Fosse. Further north at the same hour New York, Tennessee, North and South Carolina troops under Major-General Read attacked the Hindenburg lines on a front of five thousand yards where the canal passes through a tunnel. The Americans pressed forward in dashing style and captured Bellicourt and Nauroy. On the left bank fighting proceeds in the neighbourhood of Bony. In the centre the British captured Villers Guislain. The New Zealanders cleared Welsh Ridge, breaking up a hostile counter-attack, and captured Lavacquerie and the spur between Bomavis and Masnieres. Meanwhile the Sixty-second Division secured the canal crossings and continued their advance and captured Masnieres, Learuesvertes and the defensive system covering Rumilly.

**More French Progress.**

London, Sept. 30.

A French communique says: South of St. Quentin we attacked on the front from Urvillers to Cerizy and ejected the desperately resisting enemy from these villages which are in our possession. Between the Ailette and Aisne we advanced to-day two kilometres on both sides of Chemin-des-Dames and occupied Pargnyfilain, Filain and Ostel. On the Champagne front our troops in following up attacks obtained important results and captured, on their right, Bouconville thus enlarging their positions north thereof. Westwards we carried Mont Cuvelet despite bitter enemy resistance. The French, pushing northwards, carried Sechault and advanced two kilometres beyond in the direction of Challerange.

**The Situation Summarised.**

Paris, Sept. 30.

A Havas message says: The British have stormed the Hindenburg system on a front of 20 miles. Overthrowing 100,000 Germans they reached all their objectives on the day fixed.

In Champagne General Gourand is fighting a strong battle on a front comprising a labyrinth of trenches and innumerable redoubts.

In East Argonne General Pershing followed his victory of Thursday with the same tenacity. One hundred guns were taken and over 8,000 prisoners.

### COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR AUSTRIA.

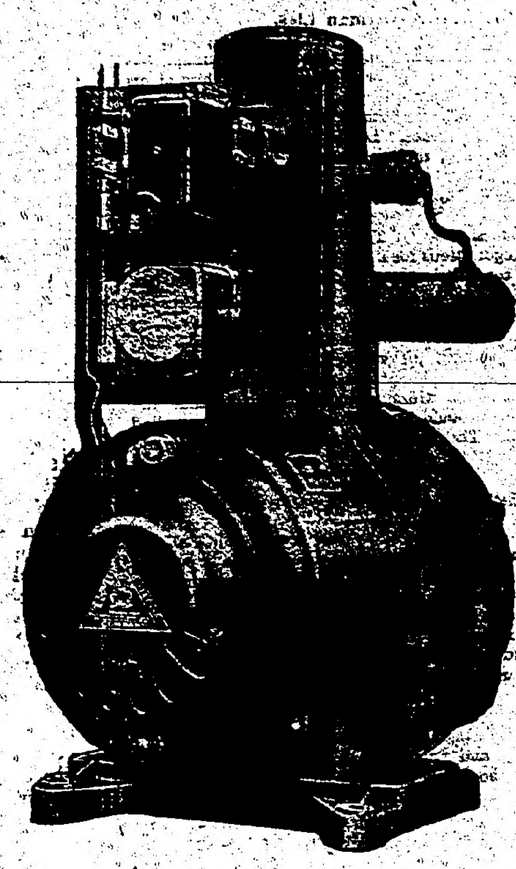
Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

A Vienna telegram foreshadows the formation of a coalition Government in which the Czechs are offered a portfolio.

(Continued on page 8.)

## NOTICES.


**DELCO-LIGHT.**



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| Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon | 300' | 44' | 14' 10" | 7' 5" | |
| Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon | 300' | 44' | 14' 10" | 7' 5" | |
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| ABERDEEN | | | | | |
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Wood Mr & Mrs O J
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Crombei T E
Eaas A
Faithfull P C
Flatz E
Frankline H
Griffen L
Hawkins C
Harward V
Hennessy H J
Jordan W M
Johnson J L
Kidin Mr & Mrs J B
Mathews A W
Normann C
Paul S
Pedrin E
Peoley I
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Shear Mr & Mrs
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Forbes K B
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Morrell O
Mackenzie Miss
Mackenzie Mrs
Mackenzie Miss M
Mackenzie Miss
Mackenzie Miss
Mackenzie Miss

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

### BULGARIA COUNTED OUT.

**Agrees to Unconditional Surrender.**

London, Sept. 30.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally.

**Politicians Pardoned**

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

A message from Sofia states that Tsar Ferdinand has pardoned all politicians imprisoned at the time of Bulgaria's entry into the war, restoring their civil and political rights.

**Austro-German Lies.**

London, Sept. 30.

A message from Vienna says that Tsar Ferdinand has sent a message to the Emperor Charles assuring him of his loyalty to the Quadruplice.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that Tsar Ferdinand remains loyal to the alliance. The paper adds that the reinforcements proceeding to Bulgaria form a really powerful army.

**Commotion in Austria Hungary.**

London, Sept. 30.

A Havas message says: The Bulgarian demand for an armistice for negotiations for a peace truce has been refused, but the Allied commander agrees to meet the peace envoys. Peace with Bulgaria would have a prodigious effect on Turkey and free the whole of the Salonica army. Germany sends an untruthful report that the appeal was made only by M. Malinoff without the support of the Cabinet. Germany intends to send a protest against M. Malinoff's request for an armistice and German papers demand that the Bulgarian Premier should be dismissed and court martialled for high treason. There is great commotion in Austria and Hungary.

### AMERICA'S ATTITUDE ON PEACE.

New York, Sept. 30.

The newspapers throughout the United States in editorially discussing President Wilson's address in opening the Liberty Loan Campaign see the definite rejection of the worn out methods of old diplomacy and a pledge for the formation of a League of Nations at the peace conference.

The "Herald" says: The President has shown that this is a people's war to the end and the final settlement is not a matter which can be arranged by statesmen and diplomatists in secret conclave. The conflict is one in which the whole world is concerned. It is absolutely essential that Right shall conclusively and finally triumph over Might both on the field and at the forum and that just as we fight openly we must make peace openly."

The "Tribune" believes it is a clear warning to the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary that peace is impossible with their present leaders. "Whatever may be the future of the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary there can be no future for the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties."

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**German Plea of Earnestness.**

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

A German semi-official statement protests that Germany is really in earnest in regard to a League of Nations. Germany believes there can be no place in such an international association for black armies or submarine stations threatening peaceful trade.

**German Words Not Sufficient.**

Paris, Sept. 30.

President Wilson declares that not by words but deeds Germany must redeem her character. No American will hesitate in the Fourth Liberty Loan to give to the limit of his capacity.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, visited the Citroen war works in Paris and said that the freedom and justice of a higher civilisation must be the reward of the sacrifices made. Victory will bring a new understanding between nations for democratic institutions.

### A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S WARNING.

London, Sept. 30.

The "Times" publishes a remarkable appeal from Dr. Nicolas, a professor of Berlin University, who has fled to Denmark on account of the persecution of the German militarists. Dr. Nicolas warns his countrymen that they must upset the present rulers if they wish to restore the German Constitution which the militarists have trampled upon. He is convinced that millions of Germans share his views.

### THE MACEDONIAN ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 30.

A Serbian official message says: By a bold manoeuvre northward of Pljachkavitsa we captured Carevofelo cutting off the Bulgarians' retreat. We captured seven hundred prisoners and twenty guns here. On the western front ten enemy regiments attempted to defend Saint Nicholas but our strong attacks compelled them to abandon the position. We are now ten kilometres northward of Saint Nicholas. In the direction of Veles Uskub the Franco-Serbs took the dominating heights on the left bank of the Pchinja.

### BRITISH WAR BOND CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 30.

Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon inaugurates at the Guild Hall a War Bond campaign to raise a second thousand millions. A feature of the campaign will be the camouflaging of Trafalgar Square to represent a section of the front complete with guns and dugouts.

### GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

Count Hertling's visit to Headquarters is regarded as the preliminary to his resignation.

A message from Berlin says the "Vossiche Zeitung" understands that Count Hertling and Admiral von Hintze have tendered their resignations.

### CZECHS CONTINUE THEIR SUCCESSES.

Peking, Sept. 30.

The Czechs, co-operating with the new Russian forces, attacked the Germans and Bolsheviks northward of the railway on the left bank of the Volga and after heavy fighting captured the villages of Uren and Ivanovka. The advance is continuing.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 27.

Messrs. Montagu's report states: The tone of the market continues good, with fair enquiry for home manufacture. The nominal quotation for Shanghai exchange is unchanged, but business has again been done at higher rates.

## THE TRIBUNAL.

**This Afternoon's Cases.**

A meeting of the Military Service Tribunal was held this afternoon. Sir William Rees Davies presided.

**Total Exemption Granted.**

In the case of Mr. L. J. Blackburn, Hongkong and China Gas Co., the Chairman said that when Mr. Blackburn was last before the Tribunal he was given three months' exemption. Two members of the firm—Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Borthwick—had been medically passed. The Tribunal decided that one of them should go and Mr. Blackburn volunteered to be the one. It was suggested at that time that the Company could not carry on with only one engineer. On the other hand, Mr. Blackburn had pointed out that the company had carried on with only one engineer while the other had been on leave. The Tribunal had now before it a letter from the Company's solicitor pointing out that it was impossible to carry on with only one engineer. The Company could not get a gas engineer to replace Mr. Blackburn. The Company supplied a large amount of gas, and also supplied gas to the Naval Yard, and the company said the supply might have to stop if Mr. Blackburn were taken.

Mr. H. W. Looker, who was present in the interests of the Company, corroborated what had been set out in the letter and added that it was undoubted that the Company's business was in the essential interests of the Colony. They had names of engineers supplied to them but none of these could be taken, as they were not experienced in gas engineering.

Major Morgan said if Mr. Blackburn were not taken he would claim Mr. Borthwick.

Total exemption was granted.

**Exemption Extended.**

In the case of Mr. F. W. Evans, of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., the Chairman said he understood that since Mr. Evans was before the Tribunal, endeavours had been made to get another man from England, and it was understood that a gentleman was now on his way out from England.

Mr. Looker, who was appearing for the firm, said those were the facts. They were asking for exemption for a further three months in order that Mr. Evans might show the new man the business. They also asked that if at the end of that time the new manager did not quite understand the business, further exemption might be granted until he did.

A further three months' exemption was granted.

**A Bank Case.**

The next case to be considered was that of Mr. D. Ritchie, of the International Banking Corporation.

Mr. Ritchie did not appear, but he was represented by Mr. Hogg.

The Chairman, outlining the facts as they were laid before the Tribunal at the previous hearing, said Mr. Ritchie was granted three months' temporary exemption. The Tribunal had received a letter from the Head Office in New York instructing the local manager to appeal for further exemption. The local office, it was stated, had been very much reduced in staff, and it was impossible to send out anyone from America owing to the Draft Law. The pre-war staff was eight and they had only five now.

Mr. Hogg said he himself was under medical advice to go away but he could not leave.

In answer to Major Morgan, Mr. Hogg said there were two Americans in the Bank and they were exempt.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Ritchie should have been present, after all the tribunal was discharging a public duty.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Hogg said Mr. Ritchie did not seem to care whether he went or not.

Mr. Ritchie later appeared and said he had no objection to going. He did not think he could be spared with the staff as it is; it would only leave four if he went.

The Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Ritchie be enrolled.

**An Accountant's Case.**

In the case of Mr. Scott, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, the Chairman said Mr. Scott had asked for only a month to fix up his private affairs. It was his firm who were asking for his exemption. The Tribunal had received a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, which stated that there was a great deal of work on hand. Mr. Scott had been engaged on the accounts of the Indo-China Navigation Company, which were not yet completed for 1917.

Mr. Looker said that when Mr. Williams was at Home he had tried to get a chartered accountant but it was impossible to do so. Mr. Scott was really doing Government work in Hongkong by auditing the Indo-China Navigation accounts, as it was for the Admiralty.

Mr. Lowe, who was also present, said accountancy was increasing every day in the Colony. The firm could not replace Mr. Scott.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption or exemption only until Mr. Williams' return.

A further three months' exemption was granted.

**Other Cases.**

The Tribunal decided that Mr. White, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, be granted total exemption.

In the case of Mr. N.L. Bailton, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the Tribunal granted an additional three months' exemption.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

**Civil Governor's Order.**

Li Iu-hon, the Civil Governor, has ordered the patrol force in Hok Shan district to return to Shiu Hing pending further orders.

**Aerial Accident.**

During the trial of an aero plane, bought from Japan, at Swatow, the Chinese flier and the plane fell from a height of over 200 feet on to the roof of a house. The machine was destroyed and the flier seriously hurt.

**Still Short of Funds.**

The Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, as the money received is not sufficient to meet expenses, has requested the Military Government to appropriate $10,000 for the necessary repairs on the various lines.

**Dr. Sun's Representative.**

Ou Him, the representative of Sun Yat sen in the Military Government, has been appointed as Judicial Chief.

## TO-DAY'S PEKING NEWS.

The following telegrams have been received from Peking.

**The President.**

Chu Shi-chung, the President, will assume office on the 10th inst.

**Canton's Civil Governor.**

It is reported that the Government has received a telegram from Li Iu-hon that he was appointed by the Central Government as Civil Governor of Kwangtung. Therefore he will not obey any other order to relinquish his post.

**Election of Vice President Postponed.**

The election of Vice President is again postponed, owing to so many candidates seeking the post.

**Kupferberg's Appeal Fails.**

Bernard A. Kupferberg appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal recently against his conviction at the Old Bailey on June 14, for having aided and abetted in wrongfully applying Government acceptance marks to war material. Mr. Justice Lawrence, dismissing the appeal, said Kupferberg had assisted a man to put marks on defective containers. The jury had found against him, and the Court were unable to say there was any ground whatever for interfering with their verdict. The utmost extent to which the Court could go was to allow the sentence to run from conviction.

## ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

**Four Chinese Before the Magistrate.**

Four Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being implicated in an armed robbery which took place sometime ago at No. 157, Wu Hak Street, Hunghom. Inspector Brasil prosecuted.

Sergt. Peter Grant, in giving evidence, said that on the morning of September 26, he was on duty at the Yaumati Police Station at about 1.30 a.m. The third defendant was at the Station at that time, and made a statement. In consequence of this statement he went, together with a constable and the third defendant, to No. 21, Tai Nam Street, Shamshuipo. On the ground floor from the door, on the left hand side, going in, he found the first and second defendants together. The third defendant pointed them out as having taken part in the robbery. He arrested them, and they did not say anything. He then took them to the Yaumati Police Station. At the time of the arrest the first defendant was wearing a white cotton jacket and dark trousers. On the bed he found a suit of dark blue clothing. The first defendant claimed it as his. He is at present wearing that suit. The second defendant was wearing a suit of white cotton clothing, and on the bed beside him witness found a suit of black native clothing. Nobody claimed it. It fitted the second defendant and he was now wearing it. At about 9.50 p.m. he received a report from the Hunghom Police Station of an armed robbery at No. 157, Wu Huh Street. He sent two detectives along Gascoigne Road off Kowloon City Road near the entrance to the Small-pox Hospital. The detectives sent were C179 and C215. He himself went also. One of the detectives came to fetch him and at the Ku Yam Temple he found that the fourth defendant was in custody and he had a dark blue jacket slung across his back, and on searching it he found in the lower pockets ten rolls of copper cents. There were 50 cents in a roll. He brought the defendant to the Police Station at Yaumati and found the third defendant there, he having been arrested by one of the detectives he sent out. The second defendant did not wear that suit until after he was arrested and brought to the Station.

Further corroborative evidence was given by the Police who arrested the defendants, and the case is proceeding.

## MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

**Truck Coolies Prosecuted.**

Two Chinese were charged on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with manslaughter. Inspector McDonald prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defence.

In recalling the facts of the case, Inspector McDonald said that on September 29, at about 2.15 p.m., the defendants were driving a truck on the tramlines. There were two little girls on the side channel. Suddenly the truck swerved on to the side-channel and caught the two little girls. One was injured, but the other was caught by the truck and the died of injuries received to her head. He (*Inspector McDonald*) would call a witness to prove that the truck was driven at a high speed and that they went fully 94 feet before they stopped, after injuring the girl. He had the men arrested by detectives. There were five in all, but three, being outside coolies, ran away.

His Worship adjourned the case until Monday at 2.15. p.m.

**For the Troops.**

We desire to acknowledge with thanks two tennis racquets for the troops from Mrs. Lenk.

## KERENSKY.

**The Man who Tried to Save Russia.**

The following is by Harold Williams in the *Daily Chronicle*.

Alexander Feodorovich Kerensky was born 40 years ago in Saratov, on the Volga, where his father was headmaster of a secondary school. In his childhood the family removed to Tashkent, his father having been appointed Director of Public Instruction, so to say, Colonial Minister of Education in Turkestan. Thus the future Revolutionary Minister was brought up in bureaucratic surroundings. A school comrade of his told me that, although he was never a diligent student, he was nearly always at the top of his class. He was particularly careful about his dress, and was chaffed by his schoolmates for his dandified appearance. When he left school and went to Petrograd University his views changed. On his return to Tashkent after his first year at the University he astonished his old friends by appearing in a black blouse. The rumour ran around Tashkent "Sasha (Alexander) has gone Red." Thenceforward Kerensky was a Socialist.

On leaving the University he entered the Petrograd Bar, and became prominent amongst the Left, or Radical, group of lawyers; but it was not until after the first revolution, in 1905, that he began to assume prominence in public life. He had joined the Social Revolutionary party, but as this party was under a ban he became a candidate for the Labour party in Saratov at the election to the Third Duma, in 1907, and secured a seat, which he retained as long as the Duma lasted. He was the leader of the Labour party in the Third and Fourth Dumas, and gained a considerable reputation amongst the Left Intelligentsia for his vehement and bitter attacks on the Government.

**Leader and Conciliator.**

When the Revolution broke out last year in the streets of Petrograd Kerensky at once came to the forefront in the Duma. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Duma took the lead in the movement. He was the first Depety to go out and greet the revolted soldiers who came to the gates of the Taurida Palace. His efforts in bringing about an agreement between the two river groups, the Duma Committee and the newly-formed Council of Workmen's Deputies, won high praise from his former political opponents, including even the Nationalist, Shulgin. For the first time Kerensky displayed statesmanlike instincts in addition to his strong democratic passion. His dramatic appearance in the Council of Workmen's Deputies, where, holding up the paper conferring the portfolio of Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government, he made a burning appeal to his Socialist comrades for whole-hearted support, prevented a breach between the Socialist and Liberal wings of the Revolutionists, which at that moment would be fatal. In those days Kerensky displayed Herculean energy. By his own personal efforts he saved General Sukhomlinoff from murder by enraged soldiers. Though formerly a Terrorist he was an absolute opponent of capital punishment, and he was very active in preventing any display of brutality against representatives of the old regime, including the Tsar. As Minister of Justice he arranged for the return of all political exiles. His generosity in this respect afterwards led to his own undoing.

In the Cabinet he opposed Miliukoff's policy, and after the retirement of Miliukoff and Guchkoff he became War Minister. As the power of the Soviets grew, Kerensky's power in the Cabinet became continually greater. His oratorical gifts were of a kind that particularly appealed to the masses, and he became the most popular name in Russia. He exercised his gifts in a series of impassioned speeches to the soldiers at the front, but the lamentable failure of the July offensive showed that mere oratory cannot be made a substitute for discipline. Even after this, however, he persisted, against the advice of experts, in maintaining in the army that committee system which he considered the sole guarantee of military democracy.

**Kerensky's Premiership.**

After the Ministerial crisis following on the Bolshevik rising in July Kerensky became Premier. His Premiership was a desperate attempt to maintain a coalition between the Liberals and the Soviets, to reconcile the principles of State order and extreme Socialism. He had one great opportunity of achieving unity at that brilliant assemblage, the Moscow Conference. At this conference the fatal conflict between Kerensky and Korniloff first came into the light of day. There is no need to dwell now on the tangled history of that conflict. The result was that Kerensky was thrown more and more upon the mercy of the Soviets, who in their turn became increasingly dominated by the Bolsheviks.

A democratic conference held in September was a dreary attempt to re-establish the shadow of a coalition when the real basis of a coalition had been swept away. At this conference Kerensky, now Commander-in-Chief, as well as Premier and War Minister, took the extreme step of announcing the abolition of the penalty in the army. The Government was now in a hopeless position. The support of the Soviets who were now being swamped by the Bolsheviks was transient, and, on the other hand, no serious attempt was made to organise the elements of order. When the Bolshevik revolution came the Government fell an easy prey, and Kerensky's attempt to rally the troops and drive out the Bolsheviks ended in failure. Kerensky himself made his escape, and since then has lived in hiding.

Kerensky possesses great charm of manner, has remarkable gifts as a popular orator, and he believes profoundly in revolution, in all the ideals of the Russian Left Intelligentsia, whose excessive faith in words and formulæ, very largely governed his actions. It was his tragedy that his peculiar gifts were not supplemented and limited by some power that could have maintained order and discipline in the great crisis of Russian history.

## A JAPANESE "DEVIL."

**Chinese Fined for Use of Offensive Expression.**

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese who was charged with the theft of a chair from a Japanese restaurant, whilst giving evidence referred to one of the witnesses as "a Japanese devil."

Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe, before whom the case was heard, addressed the defendant as follows:—"Why do you repeatedly use the word 'devil' in talking of the Japanese witness? If you use this expression towards the witness, such an expression applies to you as well. I am going to fine you $3, or one week's hard labour, for using insulting language in my presence. I am also satisfied that you did steal the chair, and you are sentenced to three weeks' hard labour."

**The Colony's Health.**

During last week there were notified six cases of enteric (three fatal), one fatal case each of puerperal fever, plague and spotted fever and one non-fatal occurence of diphtheria. In one case of enteric the sufferer was a Japanese, while in the diphtheria case the patient was a British. All the others were Chinese. No cases of communicable disease were notified yesterday.

**U. S. Vice Consul Leaves.**

Mr. Algar F. Carleton, who has been Vice Consul of the United States in Hongkong for the past eight years or more, accompanied by Mrs. Carleton, left yesterday for Batavia, Java. Mr. Carleton has been attached to the Consulate General of the United States at Hongkong first as Vice Consul and later as Consul, detailed as Vice Consul to assist the Consul General. He is proceeding to Batavia to assume similar duties as assistant to Mr. John F. Jewell, the American Consul there. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton have left many friends in Hongkong who regret their departure.

## OUR AIR SUPERIORITY.

—By Major Gen. Sir F. Maurice.

After a period of thundery weather, with low heavy clouds, followed by high winds a spell of summer calm has set in, and has brought with it a great increase of activity in the air. During the recent moon Paris has been attacked almost nightly, and our raids into Germany have become again a regular feature of the daily reports. In the interval of comparative quiescence there have been a number of interesing developments. The Air Ministry has announced the creation of an independent air force, and it appears from the communiques that the prime mission of this force is attack on Germany. Its future development will be watched with great interest. We already know from the German communiques that, quite apart from the damage it has done to the Rhine towns, it has compelled the enemy to bring back more and more guns, and more and more aeroplanes, from the front in response to the persistent demands of the German population for protection. We are thus forcing upon the enemy the same measures which he has compelled us to adopt, and have thereby obtained a definite military advantage distinct from the actual damage done by the dropping of bombs.

There has long been an agitation in certain circles, both in England and in France, for a great and early development of aerial attack upon Germany, which in the eyes of its most enthusiastic supporters will go far to decide the war. I am very far from under-rating the importance of carrying the war into Germany by every possible means, and I fully appreciate the great moral effect which the bombing of German towns will produce, when the people of Germany see that decisive military success is not within their power. But bombing raids, however numerous and effective, will not convert defeat on the battlefield into victory, and if we allow misplaced enthusiasm to divert aerial force from the battlefield in order to carry out distant enterprises into Germany we shall certainly suffer.

### Work on the Front.

At present the prime duty of the Air Forces in France is to co operate with their comrades on the ground in defeating the enemy. They have to act as the eyes of our generals and to blind the enemy; without them much of our longrange artillery would be useless, and while directing our own fire they have to prevent the enemy from directing his; they have to harass and disturb the enemy's concentrations behind his lines, and to interfere with his movements by damaging his communications. Lastly, they have to co-operate directly in the destruction of the enemy's forces in battle by flying low and shooting into the enemy's columns. Until we are absolutely and unquestionably supreme in all these various departments of aerial warfare we cannot afford to divert aerial strength from them in order to carry the air war into Germany. This does not mean that we should neglect long distance bombing, but that it should be given its place in our air plans as a whole.

The time of our greatest air superiority was in 1916 at the battle of the Somme. Germany had then concentrated most of the aeroplanes she had in the West about Verdun for the great battle that was still raging there, and she had to maintain a considerable air force on the Russian front, so that we were able to bring into the battle a decided superiority in aircraft. Not only were our numbers superior but our aerial tactics were far ahead of those of the enemy, and effect of this upon the German troops was clearly shown in documents which were captured at the time. The Germans are however, quick to learn; they devoted the winter of 1916 17 not only to increasing the number of aeroplanes on the British front, but to modelling their methods on ours, and we have never since been able to re-establish the same mastery we obtained two years ago.

### Superiority, but not Enough.

We have now, and have had for a long time past, a superiority in the air at the front, but we have always had to fight hard for it and it has never, since the battle of the Somme, been a great superiority. We bring down more of the enemy's aeroplanes than he brings down of ours, which means that he has greater difficulties than we have in finding out what is going on behind the front, and in directing the fire of the long-range guns. But the enemy does interfere with our reconnaissances, and he does bring off surprise blows; he does comes over to our side and see what we are doing. If we bomb him he bombs us, and he is not troubled by scruples as to where his bombs fall, he shoots from the air into our trenches just as we shoot into his. Therefore, if we have superiority in the air, which we certainly have, it is not yet as complete as we want it to be, and as it will be.

Sir William Weir put the matter very clearly a short time ago in an interview with a representative of a French newspaper. When asked as to the reality of the Allied superiority in the air, he said: "For the moment, yes, perhaps we do have it, and we shall continue to have it if we know how to keep it—so long as we stick to our work." Sir William also made it quite clear that the Air Ministry has no intention of sacrificing air efficiency on the battlefront to long distance bombing of Germany, for he added: "We must continue to perfect every type of machine, whether observation, registering, bombing, or chasing planes." No one but a fool would commit himself to prophecy as to the development of aerial warfare. It is a new arm, experience in its employment is being gained every day, new developments will certainly come, and one can only speculate as to their effect. But we must be cautious in sacrificing the solid lessons we have learnt in hunting chimeras.

### Output Still Increasing.

It is as certain as anything can be in war that the Allied superiority in the air will develop steadily. Our own output of aircraft has not yet reached its maximum, and that of America has hardly begun to make itself felt. America has discovered that the standardisation and rapid production of aircraft, on a scale such as has been achieved in the case, say, of motor-cars, is not yet possible, and that early forecasts have not materialised, but she is putting the matter right with her accustomed energy, and we have had within the last few weeks the first American air communiques and the first report of an American air raid into Germany. Germany, even when she was free to bring over all her air forces from the Russian front, could not obtain superiority against the incompletely developed air forces of the Entente, it is therefore certain that when the full output of the aircraft factories of the Allies begins to take effect we shall have everywhere on the Western front, both in bombing and in every other branch of aerial activity, such a superiority as we had in the battle of the Somme, and this as far as can at present be foreseen will be one of the first great steps towards final and complete victory.

### Food Ministry Changes.

In the event of Mr. Clynes becoming Food Controller, it is likely that a Parliamentary Secretary to the Department will be appointed in each House. Several names are mentioned for the posts, among them the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Crawford, Lord Bathcreedan (member of the Consumers' Council at the Ministry), Sir Charles Bathurst, Sir Mark Sykes, Col. Weigall, and Major Astor.

### Father and Son Decorated.

A notable incident at a recent investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace was the decoration at the same time of a father and son. Colonel Lord Harris received the C.B. (civil) and Captain the Hon. George Harris the Military Cross. Other decorations bestowed included two V.C.'s, one to Private Henry Nicholas, a New Zealander, and the other to the sister of the late Captain Eric Dougall, of the R.F.A.

## CHANTIES.

### Some Sea Songs of the Past.

The sea chanty is dead, and steam has been its executioner. For chanties were the children of the olden time when sailing ships glided out of quiet harbours to dawdle upon the waters of the world. In these days of craft from base to base like hares whisking over a hillside, leisurely songs of the sea would be stranger than fields of daffodils in Wigan. And thus it comes about that the stray ends of dead chanties which we sing when life is good are all that a more spacious epoch has bequeathed to us.

At one bell of an afternoon:—
Sing hey! Sing ho; We're rolling along;
Give a matelot his bubbly and nothing goes wrong!

will greet the kettle in which the daily dole of tots is borne to a mess from the spot, where, without a blush, they violate neat rum with one or two or three parts of water. (Why "bubbly" is strong aboard one ship and weak aboard another may or may not be known on that day when the sea gives up its secrets.) An hour later one of the cooks of the day may be heard humming, as he wanders wearily off with a kettle in one hand for dishing up water and a kettle in the other for the next day's meat and potatoes,

Thank God! I've killed my cooking chum!

A single line surviving from a funeral dirge of which the general tone must have been caustic.

Can a dockyard matey run?

Yes, he can! I've seen it done! is another of these couplets that have been left stranded in the memory from a forgotten song. It may be that this particular chanty was the most ancient of them all. Possibly, indeed, it may have been an adaptation of some Hebrew ditty written in the days of the Ark. You will remember how, to begin with, Noah was given the exact specifications for the first of the Dreadnoughts, and how, finally, he had celebrated his six hundredth birthday before "the flood of the waters was upon the earth." Not one of the commentators has even attempted to explain the advanced age which in all likelihood was responsible for the old gentleman's failure to navigate Mount Ararat. No student of the dockyard matey will have the ghost of a doubt about it; and those of you who do not know him intimately must clearly understand the case of the man in the chanty who was seen to run is purely mythical. That sort of thing isn't done in any dockyard, least of all in a Government dockyard, except by poetic licence.

On the other hand, the original chanty may have been a mere parody in the manner of

Haul taut that starboard after guy!
Get a wriggle on! Get a wriggle on!

which is evident rag-time; or

Ain't I no use, Miss Weston?
Ain't I no use?

in which words the lower deck politely mocks the efforts of a kindly lady to make their lives more beautiful.

Another irreverent distich,

Oh hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril round Portsea!

celebrates the envy of those matelots whom fate has sentenced to sea-time towards the other matelots whom fate, frequently aided by natural adroitness, has kept in barracks. When tons of water are falling clap upon the fo'c'sle, men coming off watch drenched and cold and hungry will bawl the lines with much feeling as they throw off their oilskins and reach out for basins of tea. And when the ship twists and the basins skid across the mess-table they will follow it with

Starboard ten! Where the hell're ye goin' to?
Starboard ten! Coxswain take the wheel!

in derision of the quartermaster in charge up top.

The reference in

Bring back, bring back, bring back my oilskin to me!

will be only slightly less obvious than the source of the line itself. To put the matter delicately, the sense of property prevailing on the lower deck takes the form of an exaggerated individualism. If a man be in need of anything he takes it; and thus it is that in rough weather the oilskins of an entire ship's company will play musical chairs with their owners.

Then there is the touching couplet which embodies our view upon the hereafter—

Old sailors never die, never die, never die;
Old sailors never die—they only fade away.

Fade away, presumably, to Fiddler's Green the authentic heaven of the lower deck. The same idea expresses itself, half playful, half serious, that the souls of departed matelots seek the bodies of new born seagulls, and, as the birds swoop down upon fragments of food, they will point out "old ships," declaring that this gull is Lofty So and so who went down at Jutland yonder ugly brute some "crusher" (or police corporal) of unhappy memory.

For the real matelot does not resemble the happy-go-lucky fellow of tradition. He is as eager to make sure of a here as of a here-after; and he will reserve a decent scorn, not untainted with malice, for the ships that never go to sea. Thus when liberty men, ashore on an hour or two's leave, are suddenly recalled by hooters, by flags, and by the diligence of petty officers, they will yell as they pass the parent ship tied up in security by the jetty:

The Fido's way over the ocean;
The Fido's way over the sea;
The Fido's gone torpedo-running;
O! Send back the Fido to me!

altering the name of the ship as suits their fancy to that of any sister ship whose luck it is to remain over-long at her buoy.

One of the symtoms of this yearning after security is a passion for living as much as possible at other folk's expense. Amongst us the really "chonky" man can achieve miracles in the way of personal thrift. He will borrow matches, writing paper, blanco, postage stamps, cigarettes, newspapers, lanyards, ink. He will live on toast and "gash spuds" (which is to say potatoes left over from the general dinner of his mess). He will become a character, revered rather than otherwise, meeting with placid good-nature the refrain that will dog him from rise-and-shine to pipe-down:

Old Harry Freeman, passing this way!
Old Harry Freeman, nothing to pay!

Upon occasion, such as the grand scrub-out which they call Saturday's routine on the mess deck, all these echoes of the songs that have faded away will be chanted one after the other, the man who is drying the lockers crooning one fragment, the man mopping the deck another, the man on the tin gear a third; whereafter there will be a pause until somebody takes up and all the men in all the messes about in chorus, the one complete chanty in our possession, and it, unhappily, may not be printed, because despite a marching melody and much wit, it is too naughty.—Robert Williamson, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### Export of Copra.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has been authorised to grant, without conditions, licences for the export of copra and coconut oil to approved firms in Japan which have given guarantees against re-export. The amount of cocoanut oil so licenced is not to exceed the amount per month by which production at factories during the previous month exceeded exports during that month, and in any case stocks are not to be reduced below 2,000 tons. Copra may be exported without a fixed limit so long as sufficient remains for the requirements of local crushers.

### Japanese Military Contracts

On September 5 the Military Arsenal at Tokyo invited tenders for the supply of 400 tons of electrolytic copper, to be delivered in four instalments from October to April. Of this quantity 200 tons for October and November delivery are to be bought from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Y.121 per 100 kilo, or Y 72.06 per picul, which is considerably lower than current quotations. For the remaining 200 tons, the Mitsubishi Company bid the lowest price, but it is said that this was considerably higher than the bid by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the authorities are reported to be negotiating with the Mitsubishi firm with a view to getting its price lowered.

## EXCHANGE.

| SELLING. | |
|---|---|
| T/T | 3/5½ |
| Demand | 3/5 11/16 |
| 30 d/s | 3/5 13/16 |
| 60 d/s | 3/5 15/16 |
| 4 m/s | 3/6 1/16 |
| T/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| T/T Singapore | 149 |
| T/T Japan | 150½ |
| T/T India | Nom. |
| Demand, India | Nom. |
| T/T San Francisco & New York | 82½ |
| T/T Java | 175¼ |
| T/T Marks | Nom. |
| T/T Francs | 4.58½ |
| Demand, Paris | 4.59 |
| **BUYING.** | |
| 4 m/s. L/C | 3/6⅞ |
| 4 m/s. D/P | 3/7⅛ |
| 6 m/s. L/C | 3/7¼ |
| 30 d/s. Sydny & Melbourne | 3/7¼ |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco & New York | 83⅞ |
| 4 m/s. Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s. Francs | 4.76 |
| 6 m/s. Francs | 4.81 |
| Demand. Germany | — |
| Demand. New York | 82⅝ |
| T/T Bombay | — |
| Demand. Bombay | Nom. |
| T/T Calcutta | — |
| Demand, Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand. Manila | 165½ |
| Demand. Singapore | 149 |
| On Haiphong | 1¼ % prem. |
| On Saigon | 1 % prem. |
| On Bankkok | 44½ |
| Sovereign | 5.70 Nom. |
| Gold leaf per oz | 43.80 |
| Bar Silver, per oz | 49½ |

**SUBSIDIARY COINS**

DISCOUNT PER $100:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H'kong 50 cts sub. | par. | |
| " 10 " | 50% prem. | |
| " 5 " | $1% " | |
| Canton " | 3½% dis. | |


# VISITING
THE HOME OF

# PRIMO BEER
STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

## BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " " 22,500,000.
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A.J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPEONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE.—Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON.—London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK.—Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

## NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. | Every | 15 min |
| 6.00 " to 9.30 " | " | 10 min |
| 9.30 " to 10.00 " | " | 15 min |
| 10.30 " to 11.00 " | " | 15 min |
| 11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. | " | 30 min |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " | " | 10 min |
| 1.45 " to 2.15 " | " | 10 min |
| 1.45 " to 2.15 " Saturdays only | " | 15 min |
| 2.30 " to 4.00 " | " | 30 min |
| 2.30 " to 4.00 " Saturdays only | " | 15 min |
| 4.00 " to 6.00 " | " | 15 min |
| 6.00 " to 8.00 " | " | 10 min |

NIGHT ARS. C

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | | | | |
| 8.00 " | to | 10.30 a.m. | Every | 15 min |
| 10.30 " | to | 11.00 " | " | 10 min |
| 11.30 " | to | 12.00 noon | " | 15 min |
| 12.00 noon | to | 12.30 p.m. | " | 10 min |
| 12.30 p.m. | to | 1.30 " | " | 15 min |
| 2.00 " | to | 5.30 " | " | 15 min |
| 5.30 " | to | 6.00 " | " | 10 min |
| 6.00 " | to | 7.00 " | " | 15 min |
| 7.00 " | to | 8.00 " | " | 10 min |

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR OF WILLS, TRUSTEE, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
Rates and Particulars on application at the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Hotze, Chairman.
G. T. M. Atkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Pavenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT, at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter Periods, rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000
Subscribed " .....1,125,000
Paid Up " .....562,500
Reserve Fund .....650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:
Bombay Karachi
Calcutta Kota Bharu
Colombo Kuala Lumpur
Delhi Madras
Galle Penang
Hongkong Rangoon
Howrah Shanghai
Kandy Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius.)

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS $7,118,000.00
H.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.
LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.
FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore:
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Hongkong Branch, 9, Queen's Road Central,
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 24,300,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

| Branches and Agencies | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Dalenta | Los Angeles | Sydney |
| Changchun | Manila | Singapore |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Seattle |
| Fangtien | Newchwang | Soerabaya |
| Harbin | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinanfu |
| Honolulu | Peking | Tokyo |
| Kai Yuen | Rangoon | Tsitsihar |
| Kobe | | Tsingtau |

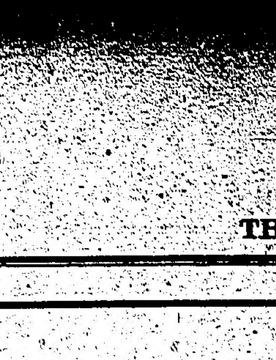
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

THE

# "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed Specially for the Eastern Market.




In air-tight tins fo 50 Cigarettes.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## THE UBIQUITOUS MOSQUITO.

### Three Species in New York.

According to a bulletin on malarial mosquitoes recently issued by the State Department of Health, there are three kinds of such insects in New York. "The most common are," the bulletin says: *A. punctipennis*, a species moderately abundant throughout the State, and *A. masculipennis* a somewhat smaller species with less strongly marked wings and, the one first definitely associated in this country with the dissemination of malaria, though later observations have demonstrated that the first named species may also convey certain types of the disease. Specimens of both species have been found in widely separated sections of the State, not excluding the Adirondacks and it is probable that they occur in New York wherever local conditions are favorable for the growth of the larvæ There is in addition a Southern species, *A. crucians*, which is recorded as one of the commonest *Anopheles*, on portions of Long Island.

"The larvæ of *Anopheles* are more frequently found in grassy pools than is the case with a number of our more common mosquitoes, though they also live in a great variety of waters, including artificial containers, such as pails, tubs, and even in the brackish water of the salt marsh. Usually only one or two are found together, though sometimes they may be extremely abundant. Generally speaking, *Anopheles* are more likely to be numerous in the vicinity of open swampy areas where there are small collections of standing water, though they may breed, as intimated above, under very diverse conditions. They probably occur in small numbers in a very large proportion of the cities and villages of the State, and do not appear at all common in densely [illegible] wooded areas,

## NOTICES.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong on SATURDAY the 5th day of October, 1916, at 12 NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both day inclusive.

By Order.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL Aquatic Sports will be held on THURSDAY, 3rd FRIDAY, 4th SATURDAY, 5th October.

Commencing on THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4.30 P.M and on SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M.

Admission: Members **50** Cents each day or **$1.00** for 3 Days. Non-members **$1.00** each day or **$2.00** for 3 days.

Ladies **50** Cents each day or **$1.00** for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children **25** Cents each day.

Band in Attendance on SATURDAY.

N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers, and Boys Handicap events will be post entries.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1918.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 28 & 128.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2328. HONGKONG.

## POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No unofficial letters addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibted, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in Weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Busra, Busra City, Fao, Kut, Nasseriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohmmerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1½ annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—3rd Oct., 2 p.m.

Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—3rd Oct., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th October.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—4th Oct., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—4th Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th October.

Shanghai and North China—5th Oct., 2 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—5th Oct., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 7th October.

Chefoo & Tientsin—7th Oct. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 8th October.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—8th Oct., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—8th Oct., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th October.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Continent & America & Europe via Vancouver—9th Oct. Registered m. 2.45 p.m. Ordinary 10.30 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

October 2d. 11h. 25m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon nearly stationery in Lat. 18° N. Long. 127° E.

October 2d. 11h. 30m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure changes are everywhere slight; the general distribution distribution differs little from yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 96.34 inches against an average of 76.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District. | Forecast. |
|---|---|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | N.E. winds, moderate; fine. |
| 2 Formosa Channel | N. winds, strong. |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Oct 2, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Winds D'tion. | Winds Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vostock | 6a | | | | | | |
| Nemuro | 5a | | | | | | |
| Hakodate | " | | | | | | |
| Tokio | " | | | | | | |
| Kochi | " | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | " | | | | | | |
| K'agima | " | | | | | | |
| Oshima | " | | | | | | |
| Naha | " | | | | | | |
| Ishi'jima | " | | | | | | |
| Bonin Is. | " | | | | | | |
| Whalwei | 6a | 30.09 | 50 | 71 | sw | 2 | b |
| Hankow | " | | | | | | |
| Ichang | " | | | | | | |
| Kiukiang | " | | | | | | |
| Changsha | " | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | " | 30.06 | 57 | 89 | nnw | 1 | b |
| Gutzlaff | " | 30.02 | 66 | 63 | ne | 2 | b |
| Sharp P. | " | 29.86 | 72 | 71 | n | 4 | o |
| Amoy | " | 29.86 | 72 | 67 | ene | 4 | o |
| Swatow | " | 29.88 | 67 | 95 | n | 1 | b |
| Taihoku | 5a | 29.88 | 68 | 96 | e | 4 | o |
| Taichu | " | 29.76 | 70 | | sse | 2 | b |
| Tainan | " | 29.75 | 70 | | n | 2 | b |
| Koshun | " | 29.73 | 75 | | n | 4 | b |
| P'dores | " | 29.78 | 75 | | nne | 8 | o |
| Canton | 6a | 29.90 | 66 | 73 | n | 2 | b |
| H'kong | " | 29.86 | 71 | 61 | | 0 | b |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.84 | | | nne | 3 | b |
| Macao | " | 29.86 | 70 | 74 | n | 1 | b |
| Wuchow | 9a | | | | | | |
| Pakhoi | " | | | | | | |
| Hoihow | " | | | | | | |
| Phulien | 7a | 29.91 | 72 | 86 | nnw | 2 | b |
| Tourane | " | 29.84 | 73 | | nw | 4 | o |
| C. St. J. | " | 29.81 | 75 | | sw | 2 | o |
| Aparri | 6 | 29.61 | 79 | 89 | nnw | 6 | r |
| Dagupan | " | | | | | | |
| Manila | " | 29.65 | 81 | 84 | wnw | 0 | o |
| Legaspi | " | 29.53 | 81 | 84 | sse | 4 | o |
| Tacloban | " | | | | | | |
| Iloilo | " | 29.71 | 81 | 80 | sw | 4 | o |
| Surigao | " | | | | | | |
| Guam | 4.30 | 29.75 | | | ne | 1 | o |
| Labuan | 6 | 29.81 | 78 | 91 | sw | 4 | b |

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 2, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32° degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| | Previous Day. | On date at 9 a.m. | On date at 9 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.86 | 29.86 | 29.81 |
| Temperature | 79 | 71 | 81 |
| Humidity | 54 | 61 | 53 |
| Wind Direction | E.S.E. | — | W. |
| " Force | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Weather | c | b | b |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Highest open air Temperature on the 1st 79
Lowest " " 2nd 71

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 2, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 30th Sept. to 6th Oct.

| Day. | Date. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | High Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. | Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 30 | m 5 | 30 | 4.6 | | 0 422 | 2.3 |
| Tues. | 1 | m 6 | 29 | 5.3 | | | |
| Wed. | 2 | m 6 | 28 | 5.7 | m 0 | 12 | 4.4 |
| Thur. | 3 | m 7 | 27 | 6.2 | m 1 | 6 | 3.5 |
| Fri. | 4 | m 7 | 26 | 6.6 | m 1 | 58 | 2.9 |
| Sat. | 5 | m 8 | 25 | 6.9 | m 2 | 37 | 2.6 |
| | | | | | | | |

m morning. a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 3rd, 4th and 5th 1918.
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

# "THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes 7 and 8.

## WIFFLES

in a great two-part Comedy

"THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE."

British Gazette No. 468.
Etc., Etc.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 3rd October, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Shipchandlery and Oilmen's Stores etc.

360 kegs Genuine White Zinc
290 do Leaded White Zinc
9 cwt. Boot Topping Paint
42 galls. Iron Protective Paint
18 do Liquid Red Lead
40 do Copal Yacht Varnish
170 kegs Mid Chrome & Black Paint
45 kegs Light Red Oxide

Also

A Large Quantity of Rockgloss enamel in a variety of colours, Floorcote, wood stains and Varnol paint.

And

1000 lbs. Magnolia White Metal
1000 lbs. Marine Glycotin
1000 lbs. Motor Glyco
500 lengths 1½" Mild Steel Pipes 19' to 20' lengths (extra heavy)
15 Coils Patent Log Line: ¼", ⅜", 1½"
10 Coils Steel Wire Rope 1¼", 1½", 1¾", 3½"
20 Coils Galvanized Flexible Steel Wire Rope 2¼" (6 Strands by 24 Wires).
10 cases Sand Paper.
3 do Stew Pans.
5 Bales Seaming Twine.

On view from Wednesday, the 2nd October, 1918.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 0'

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been salved from the s.s. *Hongkong* and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view.—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at NOON on SATURDAY the 19th of October 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

## NOTICES.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumati service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

J. L. MCPHERSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1918.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Odds Barnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.